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## OPENING OF PARLIAMENTS.

LEGISLATIVE, deliberative, and consultative assemblies of various degrees of political power are now meeting or have lately met in all parts of Europe. Our own Houses of Parliament recommenced their debates on Monday, the French Legislative Corps has been talking incessantly for some weeks past, the Representative Chambers of the newly-formed kingdom of Italy have, during the last month, been dealing in oratory and something more; but nothing takes place in either of these "talking-shops" (as the cynical peer in Mr. Thackeray's new novel would call them) at all comparable in European interest to the daily proceedings in the recently-opened Diets of Hungary, Bohemia, and other minor "nationalities" comprised in the Austrian empire. The great European question just now is, of course—Peace or War. Every country except, perhaps, Russia (where the army has not been recruited since the termination of the war in the Crimea) is fully armed for the fight; and it is hard to say whether the empire which has striven the most to keep out of it may not be the first to be drawn into the general conflict. There can be no immediate apprehension of an armed rising in Poland, for the plain reason that the Poles have no arms; but an insurrection in Hungary or a war between Prussia and Denmark might equally be made the occasion of such a movement, and the people of Warsaw are already so nearly on the point of rebellion that the least encouragement—accompanied by a suitable grant of weapons—either from their brethren of Prussia or from those of Austria, would at once drive them to open warfare against their rulers. The Russian Poles have been making great demonstrations; but it must not be imagined that the Poles of Galicia and the Duchy of Posen are any the more contented because they have shown themselves more tranquil. It is not by any means sure that the Galicians will rise, but it is quite certain that they will do so if the example is set them by the Hungarians, and that in that case the Poles of the "Kingdom" will imitate them. Under such circumstances, especially if there were a probability (which there is now, amounting almost to a certainty) of a war between Prussia and Denmark, is it to be supposed that the Polish subjects of the former Power would remain quiet, while their oppressors had their hands tied, while and their oppressed compatriots in

Austria and Russia were striving to the utmost to gain their freedom? In the event of a general European war it has been suggested by one of the French Government papers that France, Italy, and Russia would be found allied against all the German Powers. This combination appears to us impossible, because, if Italy were at war with Austria, it is certain that Hungary would not be long in joining the Italians, and that Poland would be equally prompt in taking part with Hungary. Then if France supported Italy, as she has declared herself ready to do, in case Italy should be attacked by Austria, she would find herself opposed to Russia, which, as a matter of course, would be against Poland, and therefore against Hungary, and therefore against Italy. Russia no doubt dislikes Austria very much, and would willingly bring upon her even greater humiliations than she has yet had to submit to; but for the sake of annoying and weakening her passive, treacherous enemy of 1854 Russia would scarcely run the risk of losing Poland. There was one great scheme which is said to have been suggested by the Poles of Russia first to Alexander I. and afterwards to Nicholas, but which we do not believe Alexander II., any more than his two predecessors, would have the courage to adopt. It was to reconstitute Poland as she existed before the partition; to enter into an intimate and exclusive alliance with her; and to depend upon the Poles—supported, of course, by the Russians themselves—to settle accounts with Austria and Prussia. The Polish language differs from the Russian scarcely more than that of Northern does from that of Southern Germany; there are all sorts of Slavonian customs and traditions common to Russia and Poland; and it is the Germans, after all, that the Poles chiefly (and naturally) detest. The scheme we have mentioned, and which has been seriously proposed more than once by some of the greatest men in Poland, will probably not be adopted; but, if not, then there can be no possibility of Russia finding herself by the side of Italy in a general European war.

Our own opinion is that the Poles are expecting every day to hear of a breach between the Hungarians and the central Government at Vienna; and this it is which gives such interest just now to the proceedings in the Hungarian Diet. To imagine that the Poles expect to regain their freedom by putting on mourning and singing hymns in the streets of

Warsaw is to suspect them of an amount of imbecility which their past history does not justify us in attributing to them. Nor can we think that Russia would attach so much importance to the Warsaw demonstrations unless she believed that they might soon lead to something a great deal more serious.

The debates in the Servian Assembly show plainly enough that Croats, Serbs, and all the Slavonian provinces of the Danube are prepared to take their chance with the Hungarians. If there were as much plain speaking in the Italian Parliament, we should probably hear that Austria is to be attacked at once on the Danube, in Hungary, and in Venetia; but the chief orators of the National party—that is to say, the avowed champions of a united Italy, "from the Alps to the Adriatic"—are guarded in their language, and Count Cavour seems to be doing all he can to restrain—at least for the present—the ardour of the would-be liberators of Venetia. Letters, however, from Italy tell plainly enough what is going on there. A number of Hungarian officers have arrived in Turin and a quantity of arms are being sent from Italy to Hungary. It is evident, then, that the Hungarians and Italians mean to work together, and directly they move we may fairly expect that a blow will be struck by Poland. Such a blow, however, would put Russia on the same side as Austria and against France, so great an obstacle is Poland in the way of any satisfactory arrangement, even for fighting purposes, between the great Powers of Europe. The Poles must know this better than any one, and, we may be sure, will turn it to good account.

If we turn from the east and south to the west and north of Europe—from the Danubian States and Provinces to Prussia, and from Italy to Denmark—we still find nations expressing their wishes and aspirations, their likings and dislikings, through their representatives "in Parliament assembled." Nor are the political speeches delivered at Berlin and at Itzehoe more reassuring as to the peace of Europe than those delivered elsewhere. The Holsteiners evidently do not wish to come to terms with Denmark, and it is equally clear that the Danes will not suffer the petty principality of Holstein to exercise a control over the legislation of the entire Danish Monarchy. Indeed, the Holsteiners cannot seriously expect anything of the kind; but they willingly follow the advice of



THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT AT BRIGHTON.—EXTREME RIGHT OF THE LINE



Prussia, which would like to see Holstein united to Schleswig, that the two might form one nominally independent State, which, however, as belonging to the German Confederation, would actually be under the control of Prussia, its ambitious and sufficiently warlike neighbour. Prussian intriguers, and ignorant people of all kinds in England, speak of "Schleswig-Holstein" as if Schleswig and Holstein were not two entirely distinct provinces. Such, however, they are, and such the Danes are determined they shall remain.

And it must be remembered that the Danes, if attacked by Prussia, will be assisted by the French. Somehow or other, with the chances of war that present themselves in the north, south, east, and centre of Europe, with France and Austria fully armed, and with no leaning towards conciliation on the part of either or any of the hostile peoples and States, it seems impossible that there can be peace in Europe even for another fortnight.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The *Patrie* announces that the Emperor Napoleon, "faithful to the policy he has constantly followed with regard to Italy—a policy excluding all family ambition and all idea of conquest"—has written to Prince Lucien Murat expressing his disapproval of the manifesto issued by the Prince.

The Emperor of France has commenced his series of reviews of the divisions of the army now in and around Paris by inspecting the 1st division in the courtyard of the Tuileries. It is a significant fact that this division is under orders to march for the camp in the east of France. It is said that 40,000 men are to be sent to Lyons to reinforce the 60,000 already there, and that Marshal Canrobert is to command 80,000 men stationed on the eastern frontier.

The report that a French naval division had left for Syria is declared by the *Patrie* to be entirely unfounded.

The *Pays*, in speaking of the provisioning and augmentation of the garrison of Malta, remarks, "under reserve"—"These armaments are being made with a view to the embarkation of an expeditionary corps." The same journal says further:—"The belief in the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria is not foreign to these precautionary measures. The rumour is current at Malta that it is the intention of England to occupy a point of territory between Upper Syria and Egypt."

### PRUSSIA.

In the Berlin Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday, Baron von Schleinitz expressed, in the most distinct and earnest terms, his disapproval of the course attributed to the Prussian officer of Legation who is charged with having conveyed the letters of General Bosco from Rome to Palermo. The Minister promised that full inquiry into the affair should be made.

### AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

An Imperial decree, by which Protestants are unreservedly placed on the same footing, both civilly and politically, with the Catholics, has been published.

The several Diets of Austria, as constituted by the late Imperial rescript, assembled on Saturday. As far as we can learn, the proceedings were conducted with great order, those of Austria, Styria, and Salzburg adopting resolutions thanking the Emperor for the concession of constitutional principles. The Hungarian Diet was opened by Count Apponyi, who announced the abdication of King Ferdinand, and the accession of Francis Joseph, and said it was the sincere wish of the King that the rights of Hungary should be maintained. The first sign of opposition came from Count Zichy, who demanded the formation of a Hungarian Ministry, which was supported by the majority of the members. The Austrian Diet voted an address containing assurances of loyalty to the Emperor, and praying for the maintenance of the administrative unity of the empire, in conformity with the Constitution of the 26th of February. The address also lays particular stress on the necessity for the further development of the constitutional principle.

Monday, being the anniversary of the death of Count Szecheny, who was executed by the Austrians for his part in the Hungarian rebellion of 1848, the inhabitants of Pesth observed the day with religious ceremonies, all the shops being closed and black flags displayed. Fortunately there were no disturbances, and the city remains tranquil.

From Agram we learn that the Imperial eagle has been replaced on all the public offices. "The garrison was stationed in the public squares on the occasion. The city is tranquil."

### RUSSIA AND POLAND.

#### ANOTHER CONFLICT.

Blood, we regret to say, has again been spilled at Warsaw. The discontent to which the dissolution of the committee of citizens for maintaining public order gave rise was greatly increased by the further dissolution of the Agricultural Society, and led to a series of demonstrations. On Monday a larger popular demonstration than usual took place, and a large but unarmed crowd paraded the streets, and ultimately appeared before the Castle. Here the military appeared, and by force dispersed the assembly, the cavalry charging and the infantry firing, by which, according to one account, upwards of a hundred of the people were killed or wounded. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says:—"The conflict was renewed several times. Ten persons were killed and as many wounded. Five soldiers were killed. Forty-five persons have been arrested." There are now 32,000 troops in Warsaw.

A proclamation has been published at Warsaw since the conflict in which Prince Gortschakoff exhorts the inhabitants to maintain tranquillity, and states that he will otherwise be compelled to proclaim a state of siege. An ordinance has also been published specifying the penalties which will be inflicted on disturbers of public order. A police regulation has been issued prohibiting those persons who were wounded in the recent disturbances from showing themselves in the streets. Another police regulation prohibits the carrying of loaded canes.

The aspect of Warsaw before this affair was most gloomy. The inhabitants were mourning, black flags were exhibited, the theatres were closed, and crowds assembled every night on the spot where "the victims of February" were buried.

The Agricultural Society was dissolved on the ground that it was an institution which did not harmonise with the present state of things. Agricultural commissions were to be established in different parts of the country. The Minister of the Interior is said to have proposed that the funds of the association should be lodged provisionally with the Bank of Poland.

The text of the circular despatch addressed by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Imperial legations abroad relative to the concessions proffered to Poland has appeared. In this document we read:—

In the consciousness of his strength, and of his sentiments of affection for his subjects, his Imperial Majesty has wished to see only impulsive enthusiasm in events upon which, seeing the street disorders, a severer appreciation was justly deserved. A large scope has been given to this enthusiasm in the repressive measures which the authority had the power and the right to take, in order to allow the agitation time to subside. But the Emperor has not wished to restrict his indulgence to these limits. The solemn act of emancipation inaugurated by the manifesto of the 19th of

February attests the profound solicitude which our august Master devotes to the well-being of the peoples whom Providence has confided to him. Russia and Europe have seen in it a proof that, far from evading or postponing reforms demanded by the progress of ideas and of interests, his Imperial Majesty takes the initiative and pursues it with perseverance. Our august Master extends the same solicitude to his subjects of the kingdom of Poland, and has not wished that a painful impression should arrest the course of his generous intentions.

The ukase, of which you will receive a copy, will make known to you the nature of the institutions introduced by the Emperor into Poland. The first is that of a Council of State, largely admitting the indigenous element by the adjunction of notables either not included in the official hierarchy or invested with elective functions. It gives the country the means of co-operating in the administration of affairs proportionately to its interests. The creation of Government and district councils and of municipal councils, based upon the elective principle, assures to local interests the power of self-government. Finally, the ecclesiastical affairs and the affairs of public instruction are entrusted to a special administrative commission, henceforth separated from the commission for internal affairs. It will be able to submit to the Government the measures necessary to the development of public education. By these different institutions the moral and material interests of the country receive new guarantees; a legal expression is assured to its wishes and its needs; and a place is left to the ameliorations suggested by experience, the teachings of which will always be consulted within the limits of the possible and just.

The practical results of these measures depend, however, upon the manner in which the subjects of the Emperor in the kingdom shall justify the confidence of which his Majesty has given them the proof.

The Emperor desires that that which he grants may be a reality. His Majesty believes that he has fulfilled a duty of conscientious solicitude in opening to the kingdom of Poland a way of progress. His liveliest desire is to see it maintain its position and prosper. He firmly believes that this result will be attained, if his intentions are appreciated and seconded by the wisdom of the country.

### DENMARK.

At a Cabinet Council held on Monday it was resolved that the whole infantry force should be doubled. It is said that the whole army will be placed on a war footing.

### THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Great excitement is said to prevail in the Ionian Islands. On Saturday a regular demonstration took place at Corfu. Thousands of people, of every rank, it is stated, with the Archbishop, the legislators, and the municipality took part in it. Its object was to express public feeling in favour of union with Greece.

### TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The insurgents of the Herzegovina have been again repulsed by the Turks from before Poglizza, on which they again made an attack. The Turkish blockading squadron has arrived before Antivara.

The rate of exchange has risen alarmingly. A gloomy impression prevails in the capital, and a financial crisis appears imminent. Money is scarce, and commerce is almost at a standstill. The price of food is rapidly rising—that of meat is more than doubled.

Three hundred Hungarians have left Constantinople for Italy. The report of the proceedings of the International Commission at Beyrout has been received at Constantinople. This report indicates dissension among the members.

### AMERICA.

The news from New York throws no light on the obscurity of President Lincoln's movements, or rather inaction. The Cabinet was still considering what course should be pursued towards the Confederate States. The commissioners from the latter remained at Washington, but had not been recognised by the President. Both parties were making vast preparations for a contest, the probabilities of which every day seems to lessen, though no one can divine how an arrangement will be effected. Fort Sumter had not been evacuated, but the Cabinet, it was reported, had arranged for its cession, as well as Fort Pickens. The Government have also determined not to attempt to collect the revenue in the Gulf ports. Everything tends to show that Mr. Lincoln will not resort as yet, if at all, to hostile proceedings against the disunionists.

The Northern and Southern tariffs show a vast difference. From a table of the principal imports, with the duties of each tariff, it appears that in most cases the duty is 100 per cent greater at the North than at the South.

### INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Bombay mail brings us a repetition of those heartrending stories from the north-west provinces which have already stirred up the sympathies of the English people.

The news of the apprehended diminution of the American cotton crop, and the consequent alarm which was felt in England, had reached India, and produced a deep impression throughout the country. The Government had taken up the question with great promptitude, and are giving to the movement for developing the cotton-producing resources of India all the support and encouragement in their power. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries write very hopefully of the probable results of the efforts which are about to be put forth. They are confident of India's ability to supply the looms of Lancashire and Yorkshire with all the cotton they may want.

The news from Sikkim is unsatisfactory. Our troops are represented as being in the heart of the country, and finding it abandoned by the inhabitants. The *Englishman* has letters from Sikkim stating that the Envoy, the Hon. Mr. Eden, had issued proclamations calling on all the sirdars to come in to him. Some have replied by asking him how they would be treated, and the answer has always been, "In a friendly manner."

The *Bombay Telegraph* speaks of a revival of Thuggism in Oude. Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, has resigned his command and taken his departure for England. The death of Dr. Deatry, Bishop of Madras, is announced.

From China we learn that the Yang-tze expedition had actually sailed. San-ko-lin-sin had been defeated by the rebels. The report of the murder of the Secretary of the American Legation at Jeddo unfortunately proves to be well founded. Java has been visited by terrible floods, which have caused immense injury to property and loss of life. The French and the Spanish appear to have combined their forces in a war against Cochin China; and we hear of the capture of five forts at Saigon, after an "obstinate resistance."

### NEW ZEALAND.

Another battle has been fought in New Zealand; the Maories attacked our troops and were defeated. The telegram does not say whether the natives concerned in this engagement were Waikatos or members of William King's tribe. Another regiment had arrived from Bombay, and we fear that more blood will be shed before this unhappy war is brought to a termination.

THE DAHLGREN RIFLE-MUSKET.—In a late issue of the *Natchez Free Trader* we notice a communication from Mr. C. G. Dahlgren, detailing the several inventions of his brother (the distinguished Commander Dahlgren, U.S.N.), and describing more particularly a rifle-musket perfected by his brother. The musket is described as "being light, handy, powerful, and accurate; its weight and length are about the same as that of the army, but rifled; ball conical and large, weighing nearly 1½ oz.; not possessing the pin of the carbine-a-tige of Delvigne, or the wedge of the Minie, yet, from the cupping of the base with more simplicity, exhibits power equal to either of them, or at least sufficient for all purposes, having a clear range of a thousand yards. But its greatest merit and novelty consists in the adoption of a knife in lieu of, and used as, a bayonet." Mr. Dahlgren continues:—"The rifle being strictly an American weapon, my brother has made it completely American by adopting, in lieu of the bayonet, or the recent sword of the French, the bowie-knife, the pattern of which was obtained from one made by the celebrated cutler Shively, of Philadelphia, who made the first and only one, except Fitzpatrick, of Natchez, for the inventor, Rezin Bowie. The blade is 12 inches long and 2½ inches broad, and is undoubtedly the most powerful and irresistible weapon ever used in close conflict."

## AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

### THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

An important conspiracy in favour of the cause of reaction has been discovered in Naples, in which five Bishops are participants. The Duke of Casamio lo has been arrested on account of two letters he had received from Francis II. General Bosco is said to have arrived in Naples to direct the movements of the plot, and the police were reported to be on his track. The conspiracy, it is found, extended to the provinces, and, indeed, had broken out in eight or nine different places. However, it was easily suppressed. An order has been issued recalling all soldiers of the ex-Neapolitan army who are absent from their communes, or who attempt to disturb public order. The conspirators appear to meet with little sympathy from the people.

Bourbonist uniforms and important papers have been seized in the Monastery of Santa Maria Nuova.

On Tuesday evening the National Guard arrested some Bourbon soldiers who were carrying a white flag.

The Muratists of Naples have made a demonstration by sending voting tickets to the houses of the inhabitants bearing the inscription, "Murat, King of Naples, by the vote of the people."

In Tuesday's sitting of the Senate, Signor Vacca put an interpellation in reference to Rome. Count Cavour, in his reply, said:—"In the Roman question the Italian Government can only employ moral means, and cannot act against Rome as a conqueror." Count Cavour admitted that the solution of the Neapolitan question was bound up with the Roman question, and that it was necessary for the tranquillity of the Southern provinces that the antagonism between the State and the Church should cease shortly. "The Government," he continued, "will energetically suppress any disorders at Naples, but the most efficacious means to that end would be the solution of the Roman question. The hopes which I recently expressed have not diminished." The Chamber then almost unanimously adopted the following order of the day proposed by Signor Matteucci:—

The Chamber, having confidence in the Government, and acknowledging the necessity of the union of Rome to Italy, in accomplishing which, however, the grandeur and independence of the Church and the Pope will be guaranteed, passes to the order of the day.

In the same sitting Count Cavour, in reply to an interpellation, gave a formal denial to the rumours of an intended cession of the Island of Sardinia to France.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany is said to have sent in a formal protest to the European Cabinets against the assumption by Victor Emmanuel of the title of King of Italy. This important political movement is likely to be followed up by a similar demonstration on the part of the Duke of Modena.

### GARIBALDIANS AND GARIBALDI.

An address presented to Garibaldi lately at Caprera, and his reply, betray the deep schism still existing between the extreme Republican party and Count Cavour, and the wish of the Mazzinians to secure Garibaldi as a tool. Garibaldi's reply indicates that he is still at variance with the Ministry, though faithful to the kingdom.

The following is the address:—

Cittadini Generali.—The several representatives of the Italian Working Men's Association send their homage to you, O leader of the people, and charge us to lay in your hands their respective addresses. They feel that, owing to the serious circumstances in which Italy is now placed, they are bound to expose before you the dangers which threaten us, beseeching you to prevent and dispel them by your powerful voice, by your invincible arm. Austria is preparing for invasion. In a few days' march, and with little resistance, it may suddenly occupy the Duchies and some other Italian provinces. The soldiers of France are reinforced in Rome, and all faith in the evacuation and emancipation of the natural capital of Italy is at an end. The discontent in Naples and Sicily is at its height. A feeling of indefinite sadness weighs on the minds and hearts of our free population, and a groan of supreme sorrow, blended with the yearning of hope, in vain rises from Rome and Venice. And in the meanwhile the country is unarmed, not one point is in a state of defence, not one measure is adopted to resist the invasion of Austria on one side, and on the other the still more evident and imminent invasion of France in the kingdom of Naples. In you, General, we all confide; in you alone all Italy puts her trust. Speak only one word, and the 500,000 bayonets which you asked to be ready for this expiring month of March will rise and follow you as if by magic. The safety of Italy now more than ever lies in the southern provinces. Your wisdom, your love for the country, will inspire you as to the best means to provide for that safety.

To this address Garibaldi is said to have made the following reply:—

Friends,—I thank you. You are right as to what you say as to the urgency of the present situation; but the fears are, perhaps, exaggerated. However, anything may happen. We must feel well convinced that those who think of ill-using our country are greatly mistaken. They are truly mistaken. We are stronger than they imagine. I do not speak of the half million or of the million bayonets which, however, Italy could muster; but we have the people, we have the nation with us. Italy, notwithstanding the sad effects of a vassal (subservient) policy unworthy of the country, and in spite of that crowd of lackeys who support it, Italy must be. I thank the working men and the Italian people, who show me a confidence which I do not deserve. I feel in my conscience, however, that I have never deceived, shall never deceive them. The country must not put its confidence in one man alone; let it rely on itself, and not believe that if Providence was pleased to choose a man—me, a man like another—to do a little good, there may not be others able to do as much as, and more, than I ever did. There are a hundred among those brave men who followed me, some of whom I see here now; there are hundreds, I say, who could take my place if I failed. We are all mortal; I may be taken off at any moment—a bullet can pick me off. But we began with one thousand; then came thousands; at a new call tens and hundreds of thousands will come; their numbers will increase in geometrical proportion.

The welfare of this dear Italy was always the idol of my life. We are always, I think, and have always been, in a state of warfare. The moment may be near; for my part, you may believe me, I would rather it were today than to-morrow. Many of the persons who make up our Parliament do not worthily correspond to the expectation of the nation; but the nation is the people—the people are good everywhere, at Marsala as at Turin. The nation is already compact, as it should be, in spite of those who would have it otherwise. The world knows what United Italy can achieve.

We must not forget that Italy owes a great debt of gratitude to Victor Emmanuel. We must not forget that he was the centre round which we rallied, and with whom we have accomplished our work, so far as we have carried it. It is true he is surrounded by a corrupt atmosphere; but we hope to be able to lead him back on the right way. He has done a great deal, yet he has not done all the good he might do; he can do more, and in God's name, shall do it!

We have been ill-treated. They wished to create a dualism (a scissura) between the regular army and volunteers, who, however, fought like brave men. They wished to create dissensions; they have undone the work of unification initiated by us; they wished to divide the elements so precious and necessary in our present circumstances. But let us drop that subject; they are trifles not to be thought of. Above all our thoughts we must place Italy.

One thing more I must recommend to your societies, and I could never do so with sufficient earnestness—that is concord. I am no orator. I say what comes uppermost in my heart. You know that our history is not equalled by that of any other people upon earth. With Rome and with concord Italy will be great and powerful. Under the Republics of the Middle Ages Italy achieved great things; yet, as she was divided, she became the butt of foreign outrages. Whenever we are united we shall be feared; we are so already. We have the sympathy of great nations. Let us only be unanimous and Italy shall be.

Under this speech the *Diritto* prints the following short note:—

Sir,—A Turin paper states that I came to Turin called by Count Cavour. This announcement is quite incorrect. G. GARIBALDI.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.—The *Ami de la Religion* has received the following despatch from Rome, dated the 2nd inst.:—"The momentary faintness experienced by the Holy Father to-day, while assisting at the mass in the Sistine Chapel, was the precursor symptom of a light fever, to all appearance of a rheumatic character. The physicians are unanimous in the opinion that it is the result of long and numerous fatigues supported during the holy weeks, and of neglected sweatings."



## THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION EXPLAINED.

A FEW words will explain the nature of the misunderstanding and the present position of Denmark in relation to Holstein and the Diet. The points of difference between Denmark on the one side, and the Duchy supported by the Diet on the other, are almost innumerable, but for practical purposes they may all be summed up in a single question—that of the Budget. The Duchy and the Diet persistently reject any plan for a Constitution of the whole Monarchy which the King proposes, no matter how liberal it may be. The more liberal, indeed, the greater the antipathy with which it is regarded. They reject in the same spirit any equitable project of a Provisional Constitution for the Duchy alone. Meanwhile, however, the Government must be carried on in the only way that remains—through the King of Denmark as absolute Duke of Holstein and the old Assembly of Estates. Now, however loose the tie which thus connects Holstein with Denmark may be, it is perfectly clear that so long as the Duchy retains its connection with the Monarchy it must contribute its share to the common expenses of the Government. The Budget is thus the point at which the differences between the King and the Duchy come to a direct and practical issue. This is the point on which the Diet has taken action in former years, and on which Federal execution is now threatened. The Diet urges the irrational demand that the Budget for the whole monarchy should be submitted to the deliberate vote of the Holstein Estates. The Estates themselves, without formally insisting on this extravagant demand, claim the right of discussing and deciding what their own contribution to the common fund should be. They require that the Budget for the Duchy should be submitted to their consideration. This the Danish Government at first refused. By a patent issued in September, 1859, the proportion to be contributed by Holstein to the common expenses of the monarchy was fixed at a given amount—this amount being an average of the contributions for five preceding years. Any additional demand beyond the fixed amount was to be submitted to the Estates, and determined by their vote. To this the Estates strongly objected, urging their right to deliberate not on what may be called the supplemental estimates, but on the normal budget for the Duchy. The three great Powers, Russia, France, and England, being anxious to avoid a rupture with the Diet, recommended Denmark to make this concession. This recommendation was made before the terms of the new Constitution to be submitted to the Holstein Estates were known. The Provisional Constitution for the Duchy grants to the Estates all that the great Powers had asked. But the Estates of Holstein still reject the Danish proposals. They refuse to accept the large concessions which the great Powers recommended, and which the King of Denmark in order to preserve the peace of Europe has made. It is now, therefore, clearly the duty of the great Powers to address a firm, united, and urgent remonstrance to the Diet and to Prussia. They have implicitly pledged themselves to support Denmark if the required concessions were made. Those concessions have been granted, and the great Powers are in honour bound to protest against any federal execution being attempted.—*Daily News.*

## THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

THE *Bombay Gazette* gives a terrible account of the destitution in the north-west:—

Extensive districts throughout the north-west, which, in times of prosperity are like the "garden of the Lord," are now uncultivated and desert. The cereals have not been sown, in most cases, for want of rain; in other cases for want of seed, the seed having been consumed for food, and the Bunnies refusing to advance, as there is no prospect of a remunerative return. The prospects for the future are as dark and gloomy, therefore, as the present distress is grievous. The people throughout the country have contributed liberally for the relief of the sufferers. Bombay has given one lac and 30,000 rupees. Calcutta has given an equal sum. Aid from Madras is yet to be realised. What would such an amount of money do, even under the most favourable circumstances, to save three millions of people from perishing for lack of bread? A more gigantic effort must yet be made throughout India. It is most vexing to find that, owing to the want of facilities for intercommunication throughout the country generally, the money contributed is consumed in carriage more than in grain.

Several relief asylums have been established at Delhi. The *Mofussilite* describes an inspection of them by Sir Robert Montgomery:—

There are three great asylums at Delhi outside the city—one at the Khodsea Bagh, the original relief-house, which admits only the most aged, infirm, and feeblest objects of compassion, as well as the latest arrivals, who are committed to the civil surgeon for treatment. In this there were some eight hundred. The second place is the great inclosure of the Edgah, in which from six to eight thousand receive a meal a day. The third refuge is outside the Delhi Gate, where from three to four thousand assemble daily. This was visited first. Almost, if not entirely, middle-aged women with sickly young children formed the assemblage, of whom half were widows. The last pinches of want were not discernible here, as timely relief had been afforded, and had begun to tell.

After minutely inquiring into all details connected with the first section, so excellently organised and superintended by the Brigadier, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to the Edgah. As he came to the gates a crowd of miserable objects yelled outside for admittance within the precincts. These had been excluded, as being fit for work. The yell outside subsided as the gates were closed, and a melancholy scene presented itself. One-half the enormous area was completely covered by wasted files of human beings. In every direction, and in every posture of apathy, disease, despair, and prostration, were lying about the hollow-eyed wretched victims of the dreadful visitation, almost too far gone even to creep among the long rows of rag, squalor, and half-nakedness.

Sir Robert paced slowly down the lines amid almost unbroken and painful silence, pausing now and then before some gaunt and wan figure to ask whence he came, to be answered only by mute gesture or exhausted effort at articulation. Out of more than six thousand not one could be pointed out as fit for a quarter of an hour's ordinary work. The distribution of chupatties and dahl to this gathering takes four hours a day. Each of the homeless beings, as they receive into their tattered shreds of garments their fish, pass out through the wicket to lie about and nestle among the rocks and stones until the next morning—not a few perhaps to die in the interim. Each has a wooden ticket bound round his right wrist, which he is not to remove. The men's tickets are oblong, the women's square, and the children hexagon. Thus, no one can present a stolen ticket and get double food. Nor can he possess more than one, as it is tied to his wrist, and by no other way of presentation, and at no other than at the appointed time will the bearer be entitled to food that day. His Honour expressed himself completely satisfied with the arrangements, and, after desiring that the rule should be relaxed, this once, on the occasion of his visit in favour of the wretched crowd outside, passed on to the third and last central asylum. This is enclosed from the original poor-house which has always been in existence at Delhi. The peculiarity of the last-mentioned asylum at the Edgah is, that hope is afforded that many will recover after a week or a fortnight, and pass out, again fit to earn sustenance by daily labour. But at the Khodsea Bagh it is almost past hope. Here death steps in and relieves daily from eight to nine of their sufferings. The coming spectacle of human woe here exhibited surpasses all that can be written about it, and adequately justified the earliest appeals for aid, as well as the munificent responses to those appeals. With their skeleton shapes, just covered in skin hanging in thick wrinkles, the famished are brought in, some to struggle into life, most to die from the mere effort to eat.

FRANCE AND THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The French Government are exhibiting great interest in the affairs of the Ionian Islands, in which it appears to think the people ought to participate; and has accordingly communicated a paragraph to several of the Paris journals, informing them of the agitation that prevails in the islands for annexation to Greece. This paragraph will not tend to allay the suspicion that French intrigues have something to do with the disaffection of the islands towards the English Government.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE.—The anniversary dinner in commemoration of Greek independence took place at the London Tavern on Saturday evening. There was a large number of influential Greeks, who responded to the leading toasts with great enthusiasm. The speech of the evening was delivered by M. Thiers, the Greek Minister. He, of course, abstained from any reference to the ambitious aspirations of his countrymen; but the chairman spoke of the time when he believed would come when the Hellenes, following the example of the Italians, would strike a blow for freedom in the far rights now governed by the Mussulman. Another speaker also predicted the not very distant demise of the sick man at Constantinople.

## SCOTLAND.

LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES ON THE CLYDE.—A melancholy accident took place on the Clyde on Saturday afternoon. The river steamer Lochgoil, from Lochgoilhead, called, as usual, at Greenock, where a considerable number of working men engaged in the Black Prince war-frigate went on board with the view of visiting their friends in Glasgow. Things went all well until the steamer reached Govan Ferry, where some of the men wished to go ashore. By this time many of the men were much the worse for liquor. When the ferry-boat approached the steamer, there was a woman in it named Murray. No sooner had the ferry-boat got alongside the steamer than a rush of the workmen was made into the boat, so that soon not less than thirty got into it. The consequence was that the boat upset and threw the whole of the persons into the water. A small boat was at once lowered from the Lochgoil, and with the aid of the passengers on board that vessel many were saved from a watery grave. As no one knows exactly how many went into the boat, nor how many were rescued, it is difficult to say the number of those who have been drowned. Seven bodies, however, have been recovered.

## THE PROVINCES.

RELIGION IN ROCHEDALE.—On Saturday evening a public tea-party was held in the Public Hall, Rochdale, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mrs. Maden, the plaintiff in a recent suit for a piano-forte, who was nonsuited on account of her disbelief in a future state of rewards and punishments. Between 300 and 400 people sat down to tea. Mr. Isaac Hoyle, a working man, presided. Messrs. J. G. Holyoake, Joseph Barker, Robert Cooper, J. R. Cooper, Charles Bradlaugh, and others, were on the platform. After the meeting had been addressed by some of these gentlemen Mr. Holyoake made the presentation of a handsome cottage piano, said to be worth fifty guineas.

A HUSBAND BLINDED BY HIS WIFE.—Thomas Morris and his wife, of Llangennech, attended Llanelly market a few days since. On their return home Morris called at a public-house, and stopped there longer than his wife approved. She became enraged, and threatened to pull out his eye, her husband having but one. Accordingly she commenced tearing his face, and injured his eye so much that he was obliged to be led home; in fact, the man is now blind. The other eye of this unfortunate man was knocked out some years since by his brother-in-law in a drunken freak.

FATAL FIGHT AT DALTON, YORKSHIRE.—On the night of the 25th ult. two men, named Dransfield and Kaye, were drinking at the Black Horse Inn, Dalton, when they quarrelled about some half-pence which Dransfield said Kaye owed him. Dransfield challenged Kaye to fight. Kaye declined, and they left the house, but had no sooner done so than Dransfield renewed the quarrel, and repeated the challenge, which Kaye accepted. They stripped and fought for several minutes, heavy blows and kicks being exchanged. They closed and fell, and after a severe struggle both regained their feet, when Kaye kicked Dransfield in the stomach, who presently gave up the contest. A week after Dransfield died. An inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Kaye, and he was committed for trial.

EXECUTION OF TWO BROTHERS.—The brothers Wedmore were executed at Taunton yesterday week for the murder of their aunt at Dundry. The prisoners had each made separate statements, which were in effect confessions of their guilt. Each, however, accused his brother of the actual murder. Up to and even during their trial the prisoners manifested an indifference amounting to levity; but after the sentence a marked change took place in the demeanour of the culprits. The two men occupied separate cells, and spent the greater part of the night preceding their execution in prayer. Next morning the two brothers met for the first time, since receiving sentence, in the chapel of the goal. They looked wistfully at each other, but neither spoke. Matthew Wedmore was first placed under the beam, and while the cap was being drawn over his face and the rope adjusted round his neck, his brother looked on him with evident emotion. The same ceremony having been gone through with the younger prisoner, the chaplain and other officials withdrew, the platform fell, and the two brothers were left suspended in the air.

ATTEMPT TO SUFLOCATE A FAMILY.—At the meeting of the Kesteven magistrates, held at Lincoln a few days since, a woman named Moore was charged with having on the previous Saturday evening, at half-past twelve o'clock at night, wilfully attempted to murder by suffocation a man named Holmes, his wife, and four children, who reside in an adjoining house under the same roof, at Basingham, near Newark. She had endeavoured to send up brimstone fumes into his room from one below, which she occupied herself. The woman, in reply to the magistrates, denied having committed the offence, and laid all the blame upon her husband. As there was not sufficient evidence to place them on their trial for attempted murder, it was only left for the magistrates to bind the husband over in his own recognisance of £10 for the good behaviour of his wife for six months, and to pay all the expenses incurred.

MR. WYLD AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—Mr. Wyld, one of the members for Bodmin, addressed a large meeting of his constituents in the Guildhall on Monday evening. During the late Session, he said, there was an arduous struggle going on in the peninsula of Italy, and a man whom he was proud to call his friend—Garibaldi—was struggling there to emancipate his country, and to confer freedom upon some twenty millions of people; he (Mr. Wyld) had humbly assisted him during the earlier part of the year, and he went out to see what assistance he could render him at a later period of the year. Mr. Wyld proceeded to say that, in his opinion, there were only three great events of the last Session of Parliament which were for a moment worthy of consideration—namely, the Reform Bill, the Commercial Treaty with France, and the attempt to repeal the paper duty. After commenting upon these subjects the hon. member entered into some statistics respecting Parliamentary Reform and the Army and Navy, and gave his opinion that Ministers, as men of honour, were bound to bring forward a Reform Bill. A vote of confidence in Mr. Wyld was adopted; after which a resolution was carried whereby the meeting expressed its indignation at the great increase in the taxation of late years.

SPANISH PREPARATION FOR WAR.—Spain seems determined not to be behindhand in military armaments. If we can trust the private accounts received from that country, preparations on the largest scale are either going on or are contemplated by the Government. New fortifications are to be built, others strengthened, and materials of war collected more vast than has yet been known in Spain. The avowed object of an expenditure estimated at twenty millions sterling is to defend her neutrality, and impart it if necessary; and not only this, but in case of a war in which England and France should not together take her stand against both or either. Spain has not yet recognised the new kingdom of Italy, and, as the Court and those who possess the greatest influence over it are more Austrian than the Emperor Francis Joseph himself, she shows no disposition to imitate France or Switzerland.

THE EARL OF KINGSTON.—Mr. Commissioner Warren has opened an inquiry into the state of mind of Lord Kingston, whose strange vagaries have so often been before the public during the last few years. The proceedings have been commenced under a writ of lunatico inquirendo, which was obtained by his younger brother, the Hon. James King, and by his cousin, Colonel King. A considerable amount of evidence, some of it of a disgusting character, has been heard on the part of the petitioners.

THE BUST OF SHAKESPEARE.—A correspondent of the *Times* informs us that the bust of Shakespeare in the chancel of the church of Stratford has been repainted:—"This repainting has been done only a week or ten days. As far as I can hear, it has been done without the knowledge of any of our Shakespearean scholars. The bust is the well-known work of Gerard Johnson. In 1793 Malone caused it to be covered with one or more coats of white or stone-coloured paint. Under this aspect it was known to every Stratford pilgrim now living. Mr. Britton, writing in 1816, says of the bust that it was 'originally painted over in imitation of nature. The hands and face were of flesh colour, the eyes of a light hazel, the hair and beard auburn, and the doublet was scarlet, covered with a loose black gown, or tabard, without sleeves.' This description has been pretty accurately followed in the recent restoration, but the effect is certainly most unpleasant. The coloured bust, glazing in the white chancel of the old church, looks tawdry, meretricious, and has a waxwork appearance, which is heightened by the ghastly redness of the 'restored' cheeks. The bust itself appears to have been modelled from a cast taken after death. The muscles of the face are flaccid, the mouth is open, and there are many signs which, from a medical point of view, favour this supposition. Hence, high colouring is peculiarly inappropriate. The eyes have an unnatural and almost hideous appearance."

PHOTOZINOGRAPHY.—Mr. Gladstone, a short time ago, consulted Sir Henry James on the possibility of copying our ancient records by means of his process of photozinoigraphy. A small deed of the date of Edward I. was copied and printed with so much success, and at so trifling an expense, that Lord Herbert of Lea, the Secretary for War, ordered the impression to be bound up with the yearly report on the Ordnance Survey. Thus encouraged, Sir Henry James got permission from the Lords of the Treasury to copy that part of the Doomsday Book which relates to Cornwall as an experiment. He has now achieved this commission with a result which should certainly encourage the further prosecution of the design, county by county, as appears to have been originally proposed by him. Those who care to have no more of Doomsday Book on their shelves than relates to their own shire can buy the local part; those who wish to have the whole can bind the several parts into volumes. The work is to be published at a cost price, or nearly so.

## PENNY TAXES.

WHEN in the month of February, 1860, Mr. Gladstone opened his Budget, great stress was laid upon the discovery that the penny system of taxation, which had answered so well in receipt stamps and checks, was of almost universal aptitude. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to carry it into all the details of commerce, to develop it into a system. "What an idea," he exclaimed, "does it give of the wealth and power of this country when to levy a small duty of a penny per package, and a similar rate on all goods in bulk, will produce £300,000 a year!" This is what the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself said. His more ardent admirers, who were in the secret, said a great deal more for the new invention. The return could not be less than a million. It was but the first expansion of a great law of finance. The "penny wisdom" was the true religion of finance, and Mr. Gladstone was its prophet. So he had only allowed the vulgar to believe that he expected £100,000 from his threepenny stamp upon dock warrants, but there were Budgetites ready to swear that half a million would be far below the real gain from this trivial tax. Another £100,000 was modestly claimed for another penny stamp. "A stamp of a penny on notes of sale of foreign and colonial produce and on brokers' contract-notes will yield £100,000," said Mr. Gladstone—£500,000 said some of his admirers.

Well, time, which tests everything, has tried this new system. The returns from all these penny taxes are come out, and we are able to say what the Treasury gets by them, and how the taxpayer feels under them. When they were first imposed remonstrating merchants were not listened to. It was too ridiculous for a man to be attempting to make a grievance out of a tax of a penny per package. People did not at once remember that a grain of sand in your shoe may be worse than a pound weight in your knapsack. It is not pleasant to have our failed prophecies brought back to us in a collapsed state. A bright spring morning must lose half its freshness to a too confident prophet who has foretold that the world would come to an end at daybreak of that particular day. Our Chancellor of the Exchequer had yesterday (Tuesday) to endure a vexation of this kind. All the merchants and wholesale traders of the city of London went up to him by deputation to present a memorial, in which was set forth the entire failure of his great scheme of penny taxes. His calculations of profit have all turned out to be fallacious, and the merchants' calculations of annoyances have all been but so surely verified. They are found to produce, in the words of the memorialists, "trouble, obstruction, and delay," and extremely slender financial results. The penny stamp on items of entry, instead of realising £300,000, and justifying the Chancellor of the Exchequer's admiration of the enormous business of this country, has returned but £130,000. To obtain this sum the merchants declare that the delivery and clearance of cargoes have been stopped, irritating and obstructive powers have been brought into action upon every article, and its vexatious effect has operated upon every item of import or export, however unimportant or insignificant. The penny stamp on delivery orders, which was to be such an important item of revenue, has shrunk in practice to a sum of £5000 per annum—the sum wasted upon the dismantling of a ship of war. Yet it is alleged that it has given rise to more annoyance and discontent than any other source of customs revenue. The great invention of a threepenny tax upon warrants was to have yielded another £100,000; in practice it is found to produce £9000. The merchants complain that, although the money is nothing, the vexations are everything. They have to keep additional clerks to make special calculations of each entry; they have to employ a series of figures which are in each case to be three times repeated; and they have to undergo an immense number of varying calculations.

Whether the disadvantages be great or small, we certainly have not obtained the advantages which, on the 10th of last February, Mr. Gladstone promised us. On that eventful day he terrified us with an illusory deficit of £9,400,000, and restored us by what has turned out to be the equally illusory promise of a surplus of £484,000. We are prepared to allow some margin for calculations of expected revenue, but these failures exceed all former experience. A difference between a calculation of £100,000 and a realisation of £5000 is rather beyond all our usual expectations.

MISMANAGEMENT IN THE NAVY.—A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed among the crews of her Majesty's ships *Victory*, *Asia*, and other vessels at Portsmouth at the delay which has arisen in paying the money due to them. Many of these men have only received 16s. per month for the last nine months. A number of men belonging to vessels in home ports, such as the *Victory* and the *Asia*, have wives and families, and are compelled to run up bills at the various tradesmen's shops for their support, until, by remitting the pay due to them, their wives can pay off the debts thus necessarily incurred. On board her Majesty's ship *Victory* remittance-lists were made out in the middle of March, but no orders have yet been received for payment, and hence the discontent of the men. The result of this delay is that the wives and families of the men are much pressed for payment by the shopkeepers. The household goods, in many instances, go to the pawnbrokers, and often are never recovered; and, as a natural consequence of such a state of things, the seaman pays a heavy percentage for the Government having the use of his money.

NAPOLEON THE FIRST.—A medal has been placed in the sarcophagus with the coffin containing the remains of the Emperor Napoleon I. On one side are two groups of old warriors depositing wreaths, and on the reverse is the head of Napoleon I., with the following inscription:—"A mark of respect to Napoleon I., Emperor of the French, offered by his old soldiers, living remnants of the armies, from 1793 to 1815, and deposited in the tomb of the great man on the 2nd of April, 1861, the day of its inauguration under the reign of Napoleon III., Emperor."

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—A striking bust of Hogarth has just been added to the collection. It is in terra-cotta, and modelled by Roubilliac. Compared with the picture at South Kensington, the expression is more animated, and the features appear somewhat sharper. The head corresponds very closely with the profile in his full-length portrait, where he represented himself painting the *Coma Muse*. Two other busts, executed in marble, have recently been deposited in the gallery—one an admirable portrait of Pitt, by Nollekens, presented by Lord Granville, President of the Council, and the other a capital finished bust of Tom Moore, executed by Christopher Moore, one of the best sculptors of heads that Ireland has produced. The trustees have also acquired an unfinished but interesting painting, by Lawrence, of George IV.—a profile, taken from the life for the express guidance of those engaged in modelling the head on the coins. A delicate drawing of Southey, by Elridge, dated 1804, and a miniature of Mrs. Fry, represented reading the Scriptures within the precincts of Newgate, are valuable additions to the collection. Sir Eyre Coote, of Indian celebrity, and Horace Walpole, are also to be seen on the ordinary scale of oil portraiture. The latter picture, formerly the property of Lord James Stuart, although no painter's name has been assigned to it, is one of remarkable artistic power and individuality of character.

THE MURDER AT ROAD.—There is now no room to hope that this mysterious crime will be discovered—at any rate, through ordinary means. The small number of persons who composed the household on the night of the murder are fast being separated. Elizabeth Gough is at her home in the suburbs of London. Miss Constance Kent is on the point of leaving for a school in France, her brother William is airily from home, and the rest of the family will leave Road Hill House in a day or two. The contents of the now celebrated house will shortly be offered for public sale, and doubtless the public will avail themselves of the privileges of an auction-day to gratify a curiosity so much felt to view the scene of the murder. The cot from which the ill-fated child was taken will not be sold. The house and grounds are for sale, but there does not seem to be much disposition on the part of any one to occupy so famous a residence.

SOLAR SPOTS.—A letter in the *Times* says:—"It may interest some of your readers to mention that the solar spots have been throughout the week and still are extraordinary, both in number and size. I saw one repeatedly with no other aid than a dark glass, and the smallest telescope, or even opera-glass, could not fail to show several. Such glazes must, however, be carefully shaded, or the eyes may be seriously injured."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—At a late hour yesterday week a fire broke out in Cannon-row, Westminster, which was not extinguished till Saturday forenoon, and proved destructive of a large amount of property. Commencing in a hay and straw wharf, the conflagration extended to the adjoining buildings, burning several entirely down and considerably damaging others. Sixteen or seventeen valuable horses were burned to death in the stables.



# PRESENTATION OF THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF TO THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

OUR Engraving represents the occasion on which the members of the French Cabinet, with the President at their head, were received by the Emperor in the throne-room, there to present to him the Address which was adopted by the Corps Législatif in reply to the Imperial speech.

Standing on either side of his Majesty were his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, his Highness Prince Lucian Murat, and his Highness Prince Joachim Murat; the principal officers of the Crown, the officers of the Emperor's household, the officers in the service of Prince Napoleon, the Ministers of the Privy Council, the Marshals and Admirals at present in Paris, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, and the Governor of the Invalides.

Count de Morny read the Address, notwithstanding his state of suffering. The Emperor thanked the deputation for the expression of their sentiments and for the confidence which the Corps Législatif placed in him. He had seen in the discussion of difficult questions in politics a means of instruction profitable to the country, which would appreciate the constant solicitude of the chief of the State to look such questions in the face from the point of view which ensures the true interests of France. The reply to the Address was received with unanimous cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

# "PENITENTS AT ROME RECEIVING ABSOLUTION. DURING HOLY WEEK."

OUR Engraving, from a picture by M. Guillaume Wider, represents a custom which, strange as it may seem to a Protestant nation, is still one of the privileges held out by the Roman Catholic Church to the worst criminals, who seek during Holy Week that absolution from the Cardinal Confessor which the enormity of their misdeeds forbids them to hope for in the ordinary manner.

It is held, indeed, that the simple priest is unable to absolve certain sins, such as parricide, poisoning, and several others, these forming a class of offences called *casi reservati* (reserved cases), which can only be pardoned by a cardinal confessor, who takes the office of grand penitentiary. Cardinal Ferretti, the cousin of the Pope, exercised the functions of this office during the three days set apart for the purpose—Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week. On Wednesday he attended for the purpose at the Church of St. John Lateran, on Thursday at St. Maria Maggiore, and on Friday at St. Peter's. He is seated upon a sort of shrine, and wears violet-coloured robes, in sign of grief, violet being the mourning colour of the Cardinals. He is surrounded by the canons and by brothers of the convent, one of whom bears the symbolical wand with which the Cardinal touches the head of the pardoned sinner.

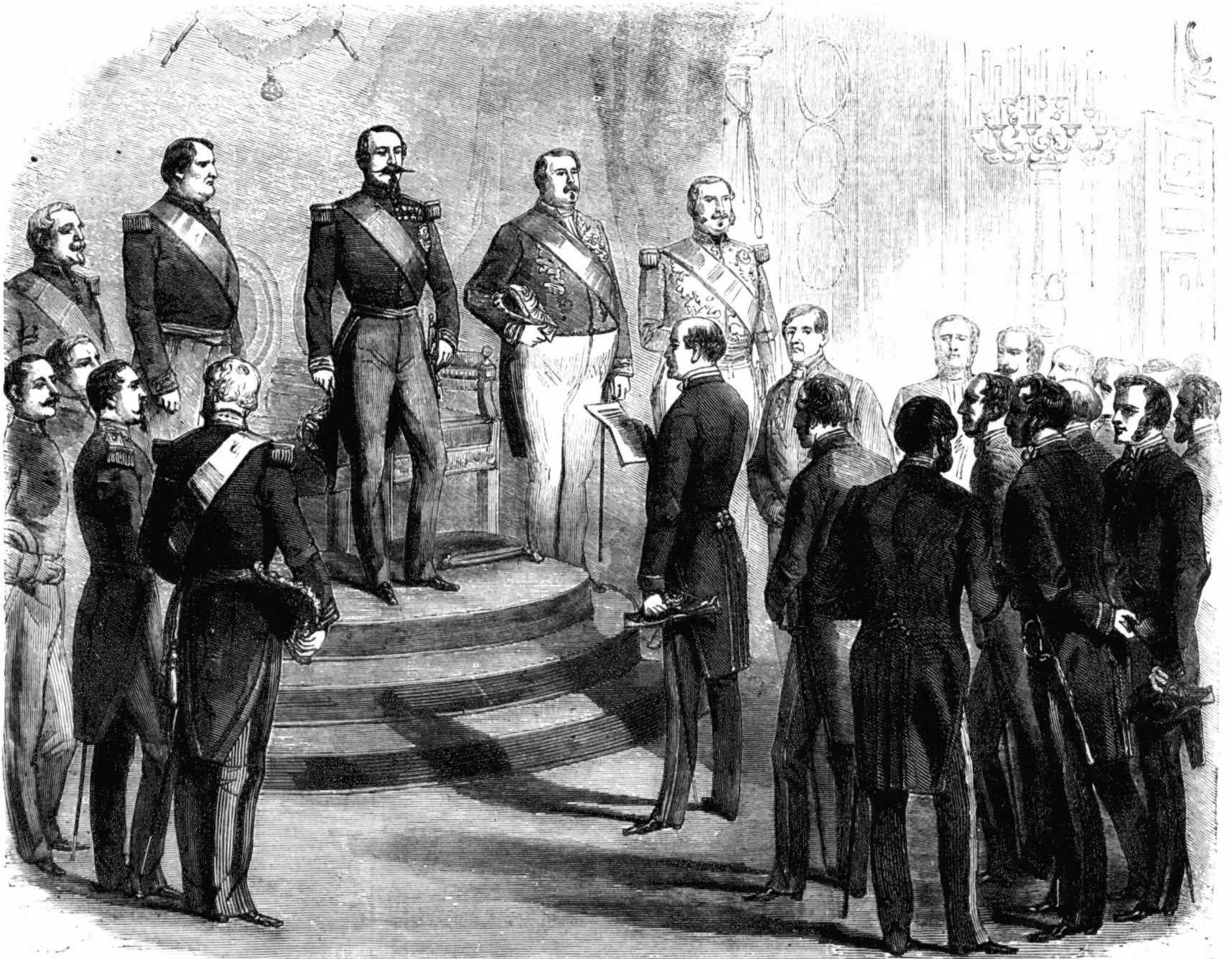
M. Guillaume Wider has seized the moment in which the confessor

embraces the penitent in sign of reconciliation, and in allusion to the great parable of the prodigal son who, returning to his father, seeks forgiveness for his past and long-continued errors. The figures surrounding the central group consist of monks and peasant men and women, while to the right kneels a Roman lady, attended by her son dressed as an Abbé.

There, on their knees, watching the strange sight, these people assemble during the three days in which terrible criminals, having either escaped detection or defied discovery, come to Rome to receive from the hands of the Cardinal himself that pardon which is promised to penitents who confess their sins.

# THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.

RECENT letters from Beyrout speak of very little progress having been made towards the permanent settlement of the country. The European Commissioners are thought not to have sufficient powers or diplomatic experience and standing to enable them to act efficiently and with promptitude, while the dissidences which occasionally occur between them encourage the supposition that some have ulterior views, or are the instruments of a policy not publicly avowed, and of which the strings are held and pulled in Europe. The consequence is that those among the Sultan's subjects who seek the destruction



THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. RECEIVING THE ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATIVE CORPS AT THE TUILERIES.

of his authority are encouraged in pursuing a line of conduct, under the protection of the French troops, which paralyses the efforts of Fuad Pacha and the other Turkish authorities. So precarious is the Sultan's tenure of Syria represented to be, so certain its destruction within a short time, that it has been impossible to find any one to farm the customs. Moslems, even if they have been used to this sort of thing, and they are said to be much more industrious and commercial than their coreligionists in other parts of the Ottoman empire, hesitate to enter into a speculation of this nature while the uncertainty that awaits their future political condition, and which would bring them into collision with the Christian population, exists. On the other hand, it is difficult to understand why Christian farmers of customs should stand aloof; for the transactions of this kind have almost invariably been profitable to those concerned; and the Turkish Government, whatever its other faults may be, has always been liberal, and acted in perfect good faith towards those with whom it has commercial and financial dealings. The explanation which appears to be the most generally credited among impartial persons on the spot is, that this abstaining is in obedience to a mot d'ordre, and part of that policy which seeks to create interior embarrassments to Turkey. The manœuvre has been so far successful as to completely impoverish the local treasury.

The letters further state that 116 Algerines who had followed Abdel-Kader to Damascus, and were there maintained out of the pension allowed by the French Government, had left the city, and taken their departure from Beyrout in the last steamer for Algiers. The alleged reason for their return to their native land, for which it may be presumed the permission of the French Government was necessary, is that they had been persecuted by the Moslems of Damascus for having saved Christian lives during the massacre. It is difficult to understand that they should have been afraid of what is left of the male population of Damascus.

Further disturbances are anticipated, especially among the Christians of the Kesrouan and between the partisans of Yusouf Keram, the French protégé par excellence, and present temporary Kaimakan, of the Christians, and the followers of Tonos Shahin, the blacksmith, and representative of Syrian democracy, or la Jeune Syrie, as his party is called. The disturbed state of the country is made apparent by the murders of Druses every week. A short time back a Druse, Ali-Abn-Ali, of Beisur, was brutally murdered, before several spectators, at midday, on the plain of Bier Hassan, within half an hour of Beyrout, from which he was returning. His murderers were three Christians, the chief actor being a certain Nasif Kamili.

Nothing was done to arrest the principal assassin, for fear of offending the Maronites and their protectors, although his retreat was known, until the matter was taken up by one of the European Commissioners, Ali-Abu-Ali's brother. Nuser Din, on hearing of the murder, set out with his relatives, armed, for the purpose of taking vengeance. Fortunately, Sheik Mahmud Talhuk, of Beisur, interfered with a detachment of soldiers he had ridden to fetch from Alieh, and induced Nuser Din with his friends to return home, or a sanguinary affray would have ensued which might have necessitated the intervention of the French, and would, of course, demonstrate the expediency of extirpating the Druses, and of freeing the country from the Sultan's authority, or of permanently occupying it for him with European troops. A mistake was made a short time back by four Christians attacking with knives one of their coreligionists, Ibrahim El Rushmani, at ten o'clock at night, just below Fuad Pacha's residence at Beyrout.

General Beaufort d'Hautpoul has dispatched the son of Hassan Shakier, who enjoys French protection, and another Druse, with a letter to the Druse refugees and inhabitants of the Haouran. The nature of the communication had not officially transpired, but it was represented to contain a summons for them to come in and make

submission, as the means of avoiding a French campaign in their district. The Haouran Druses were reported to be so fanatical and barbarous as to have expressed doubts, if they complied with the summons, of the French being able to ensure their being treated with strict justice by the Turks, and to have objected to run the risk of being murdered in detail or starved to death en gros.

# FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

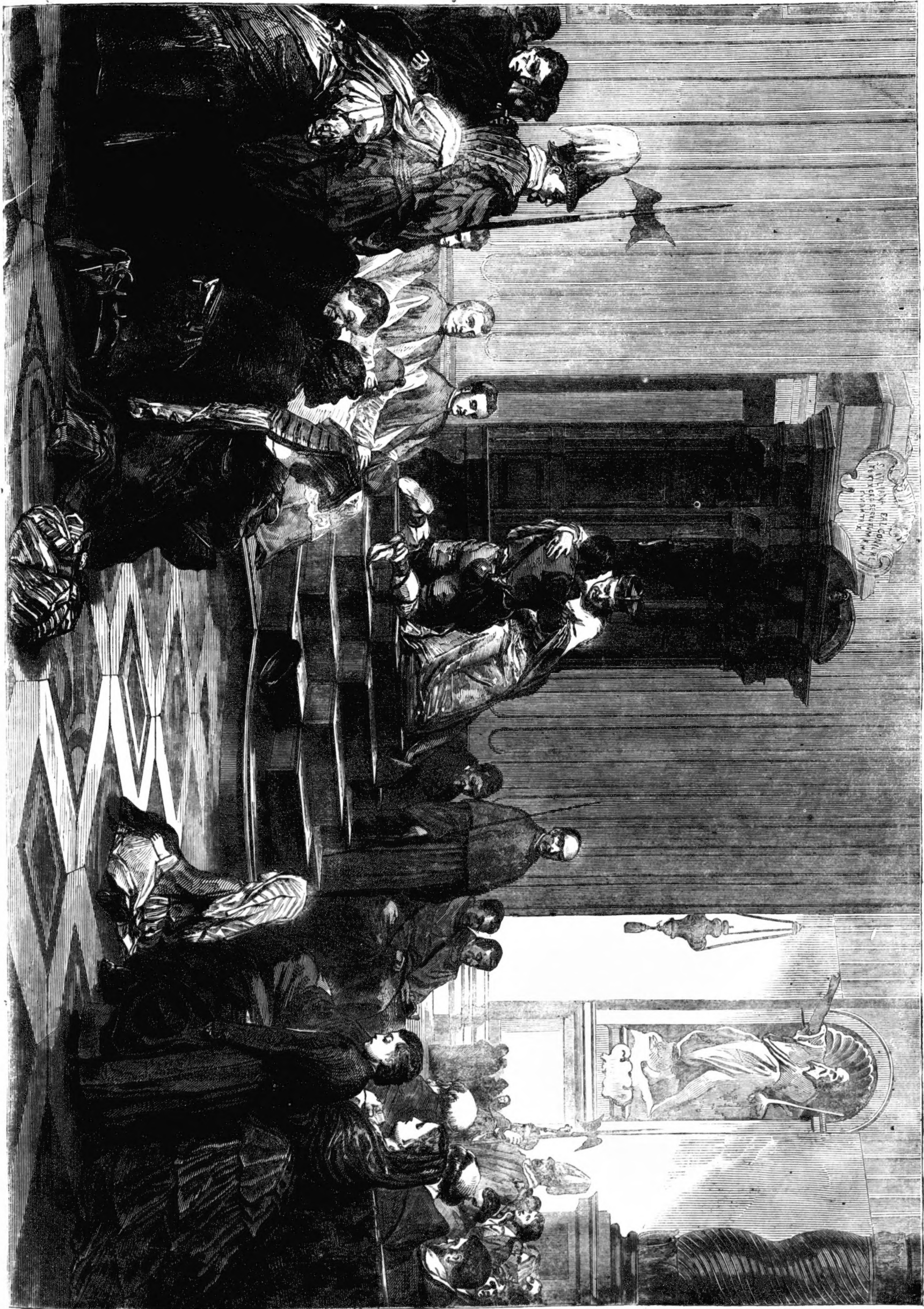
THE *Moniteur* publishes a circular, addressed by M. Delangle, Minister of Justice, to the Attorneys-General (Procureurs Généraux), in reference to the Catholic priests who publicly discuss prohibited subjects either verbally or in writing, and in the exercise of their functions.

"Some of them," says the circular, "forgetting that a priest's mission is to watch over the religious instruction of the faithful, criticise the acts of the Government, provoking also mistrust and censure of the Emperor's policy. Others attack the Sovereign personally, overwhelming him with insults. Others trouble the consciences of their flocks by the announcement of imaginary misfortunes."

M. Delangle recalls that such abuses are amenable to Articles 201 and 204 of the Penal Code, which punish offences of the kind with imprisonment or banishment. He also recalls that, although these articles have remained unapplied, they have lost nothing of their authority. "The Government would fail in its duty if it did not employ them against such hostile demonstrations."

M. Delangle concludes by charging the Attorneys-General to cause accounts to be rendered them of any such infractions of the law, and, when the facts are judicially proved, to send their authors, whoever they may be, before the competent tribunals. "It is time," says the circular, "that legality should reassume its sway."





A CARDINAL CONFESSOR GRANTING ABSOLUTION DURING PASSION WEEK AT ROME.—(FROM A PICTURE BY WILLIAM WIDDER.)



# INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 154.

THE ART OF PACKING.

HAVE our readers ever noticed how very rare is the ability to pack a number of things in a small compass? We have often marked this. Indeed, we have sometimes been ready to come to the conclusion that a good packer is like a poet—*natus, non fit*; born, not made; and that, if a man has not the gift by nature, no teaching, nor experience, nor practice can give it him in anything like perfection. Who has not seen examples of this? A man is about to start on a journey. He is determined to take but one package, but how in the world is he to get all that he wants to carry into that small portmanteau? He has an instinctive notion that they ought to go in, but how to do it is quite beyond his art. He tries, and fails. Again he tries, and again he fails. He can write a book, he can solve a mathematical problem, he can paint a picture, and do many more things which require skill, learning, and ability; but pack that portmanteau he cannot; and he is at last driven to the painful conclusion that he must either leave something necessary behind or take a supplementary carpet-bag. Fortunately, however, at the crisis a friend who has the gift comes in. In a twinkling the thing is accomplished, and lo! instead of there being a want of space, there is room to spare.

IDEAS.

But if the ability to pack material things successfully into a small space is a rare gift, how much rarer is the gift of packing ideas! Rare! we should say it is, indeed. We venture to think it is all but a lost art. Our ancestors had it to perfection, but we have it not. They spoke and wrote concisely, tersely, vigorously, and packed in a sentence a surprising amount of wisdom; but as for us in these modern days there is nothing more patent than the fact that diffusiveness, looseness, and consequent want of vigour of style, is one of the special vices of our age. It is a wonderful age, no doubt. We can build steam-engines, make railroads, and do many more wonderful works that our ancestors never thought of; but at packing ideas in a short space, we venture to think that our forefathers could beat us completely. *E.g.*, we will give two examples by way of proof. The first shall be from the historic records of Edward I., the second from a report of a Parliamentary Committee in 1828; and here let our readers mark that the idea conveyed is in both extracts the same. Because it is so we have selected the extracts. Extract from the "Confirmatio Chartarum" (temp. Edward I.) written over 600 years ago:—"No taxes shall be taken but by the common consent of the realm, and for the common profit thereof." This, then, is the way in which notions were packed in the fourteenth century. How compact, vigorous, terse, and, if we may use the expression, portable! We may look at the sentence for an hour and find no fault in it. There is not a word too much, not a word is wanting, and every word is in the right place. "No taxes shall be taken but by the common consent of the realm, and for the common profit thereof!" The force of vigorous brevity can no further go. Well, now mark how this notion is packed in 1828—only some thirty-three years ago, when George IV. was King. The sentence is taken from the report of a Committee of the House of Commons—"The Committee unequivocally declare their full assent to the principle that no Government is justified in taking even the smallest sum of money from the people unless a case can be clearly established to show that it will be productive of some essential advantage to them, and of one that cannot be obtained at a smaller sacrifice." There, reader, look at these two sentences and ponder them well. The old fellows in the days of the Longshanked, long-headed Plantagenet were in many things, no doubt, not half so clever as we are; but in packing ideas it is quite clear that, if this is a fair specimen, they were certainly our superiors. The writer in the fourteenth century takes nineteen words to express an idea; the writer in the nineteenth, to express the same, needs fifty-seven.

IN THE HOUSE.

But our readers may ask, "Why do you bother us just at this time with such a subject?" Well, we will answer. We have said that diffusiveness, looseness of style, is one of the vices of the age; and so it is. Indeed, no man can take up a book, read a review, or glance at a daily paper, without being convinced of this; but in no place is this diffusiveness carried to such an extent as it is in the English House of Commons. There it has become a positive nuisance, and, unless this evil be arrested, one hardly knows what to augur of the English Parliament. The only really terse, compact, and vigorous speaker, who speaks in something like the style of the "Confirmatio Chartarum," is Mr. Roebuck. Next to him we should place Sir J. Graham; third, Bright; fourth, Cobden; fifth, Lord Palmerston; sixth, Sir George Lewis. All the rest are nowhere. Disraeli can utter sentences singularly terse, full, and vigorous, but, as a whole, he must be adjudged a diffusive speaker—too fond of beating his gold, as the goldbeaters do, into too thin a substance and spreading it over a wide surface. Gladstone, too, can speak vigorously and tersely; but, charmingly eloquent as he is, and argumentative, he is generally far too diffuse, and his eloquence would be all the more forcible and effective if it were to be compressed. And then as to the lawyers, who are the next best speakers—Bethell, Cairns, Rolt, Bovill, &c.—they are here, as elsewhere, proverbially a tough-unged, long-winded, tiresome, diffusive race of speakers, packing their notions in so wide a space as to make them altogether unportable. Now, if this is the case with the first-class speakers, we need hardly say that the rest are, as a whole, still more intolerable. And so it is. As a rule these gentlemen never think of packing their notions closely, but seem to be of opinion that the more numerous the words the more effective the speech; as if a man should take a wagon to convey goods that might be packed in a decent-sized trunk. There never was a greater mistake. All our experience of the House of Commons proves that, other things being equal, he that utters his opinions in the fewest words is the most forcible and effective speaker. The House is quiet and orderly as a church when Roebuck is delivering his short and pithy sentences. Nobody whispers or moves whilst Sir J. Graham, in terse and compact phrases, delivers his opinions. Disraeli, when he is epigrammatic, as he can be, is always listened to with attention; and Gladstone never delivered so effective a speech as when that sore throat of his last spring compelled him to pack his Budget, and all the necessary comments and illustrations, in the smallest possible compass. Brevity and terseness are the soul of Parliamentary eloquence as well as of wit. "He that would hit the nail forcibly on the head," says an old proverb, "must not waste his strength in flourishing the hammer."

REOPENING OF THE SESSION.

The above remarks refer to the general character of the speaking in the House rather than to anything which we have had since the Easter recess; for in truth, up to the time when we write, we have had but little speaking at all since we again assembled; and what we have had has been very dull and desultory. On Monday very few members were present; and, except the renewal of the London Coal-tax Bill, there was nothing that excited the smallest attention. Lord Palmerston was expected to take his seat, but his Lordship did not come, and it oozed out in the course of the evening that he was laid up by an attack of the gout at Broadlands. All the officials, though, were very earnest in describing the attack as slight, and one which could not confine the noble Lord more than a few days. Lord John was in his place for a short time; but on Tuesday, though Mr. Hennessy had a notice of motion for Italian papers down, his Lordship did not make his appearance, whence it was surmised that he, too, is not very well. Both the Premier and Lord John were therefore absent; and in the absence of two such leading cards the game could not possibly be otherwise than dull. Sir George Lewis has duly shown up, but, to our minds, looks not as he ought to look after a fortnight's run. Nor is Sir George

Grey in a very flourishing condition. In short, the Ministry are by no means in satisfactory trim. The Easter holiday does not seem to have been of much benefit to them; indeed, they appear to be rather the worse than the better for it, and look as if they had spent their time in dissipation instead of recreation. Gladstone, however, is an exception. He is active, lively, and in good condition; and quite ready, apparently, for his great work on Monday next. If it be true that there is a serious deficiency which will require all his ingenuity, and tax greatly his financial skill, he ought to look careworn and anxious with such a weight of responsibility upon his mind: he shows, however, no signs of anxiety, but, on the contrary, looks as cheerful and trips into the House as briskly as ever—from which we should gather that either things are not so bad as they seem, or that out of his infinite resources he has already discovered a satisfactory method of meeting the difficulty. Meanwhile, we are on the qui vive for Monday. Every place in the galleries is bespoken twice over; and insiders and outsiders are in breathless suspense to know what our great Chancellor of the Exchequer has got in his Budget. At present all is secret as the grave. We do not believe that out of the Cabinet a soul knows what is coming except some of the chiefs of the Treasury department, whom it may have been found necessary to consult. But of these we venture to say that not more than one or two have any inkling of Gladstone's plan, except what they may have gathered from inquiries which have been made in their department. It is understood that Gladstone is very averse to anything like disclosures beforehand, and stoutly insists as a *sine quâ non* that the Budget shall be kept hermetically sealed until he himself shall, at the table of the House, break the seals and display its contents. Not even to the Comptroller of the Exchequer will he, it is said, reveal the secret before the time. And so we have nothing to do but to wait in silent patience till Monday, when, the Fates permitting, he will skip up to the door of the House, take his Pandora's box from the doorkeeper, and march to the table of the House. And then—"we shall see what we shall see."

THE BOWYER NOTION.

With all due respect to the honourable and learned Baronet, Sir George Bowyer, that was a very silly notion which he propounded to the House on Tuesday night. His object was to compel members when the House is in Supply to sit and listen to the debates, and, if they will not, to prevent them from voting. And to accomplish this object he proposed that, instead of giving members two minutes to rush up to the division, the doors should be shut immediately after the question is put. Now, was ever the like of this heard before? As if honourable members cannot make up their minds upon a subject without hearing it discussed! It is quite true, as Sir George said, that some of the members rush in to vote without even knowing "what the devil (sic) they are going to vote about." (Our readers will excuse our using this questionable phrase when we tell them that the honourable Baronet used it, and was not called to order.) But, as the Irish member said, there is an advantage in that. "Egad," said he, "I never vote so wisely as when I know nothing at all about the question, for then I just follow my leader, without any botheration or perplexity as to how I ought to vote." But, seriously, most members do know what they are going to vote about, and have long beforehand made up their minds, and are quite capable of making up their minds, without listening to discussion. Indeed, as a rule, discussion is not intended to change, and seldom does change, the opinions, or, at all events, it rarely changes the votes, of the members. It is intended rather to display the parts of the speakers—to show to their constituents outside their zeal and care for the public service. Discussion may possibly, as we have said, change opinion, but very rarely secures votes. "I have quite altered my opinion since the discussion," said an eminent member once to another. "I am glad to hear that," was the reply. "This shows the advantage of discussion; I have got your vote." "No, no, my friend," said the first; "I said you have changed my opinion, but I said nothing of my vote. That, you know, is quite another thing." The notion, however, was bad for another reason. If it had been carried it would have given the Ministry more power than it has now; for, whilst it is impossible for an Opposition to keep its friends glued to their seats, a Government can insist upon it that all their subordinates shall be on the watch.

## RESIGNATION OF MR. EDWIN JAMES, Q.C.

It will be seen from the subjoined address that Mr. Edwin James has determined to resign his seat in Parliament, and that a vacancy in the representation of the borough of Marylebone is imminent:—

Gentlemen,—With deep regret I return into your hands the trust you have twice confided to me as one of your representatives in Parliament. I deem it an imperative duty to make this communication first to you, and at the earliest moment of my resolve. The faithful discharge of the onerous functions devolving upon a member for so large a constituency as yours, and the constant attendance at the discussion of all questions affecting your interests, require a corresponding sacrifice of my professional pursuits, which I cannot, at present, afford to make. I did not seek the representation of your borough as an empty honour. It was my earnest wish, as it has been my sincere endeavour, to prove myself worthy of the confidence you reposed in me, and I have devoted my time and faculties to the study and promotion of your interests. I have seldom been absent from a division, and I resign my seat—the retention of which I would not dishonour for any personal advantage—the moment I find that the punctual and strict performance of my duties as your member is inconsistent with a more assiduous attention to the claims of my profession. My memory will treasure to the last hour of my existence the recollection of the honour you have conferred upon me, and the esteem and friendship of many of you will, I hope, remain unchanged by the severance of our political relations.—Believe me, &c.

EDWIN JAMES.

Temple, April 9, 1861.

The recordership of Brighton has also been resigned by Mr. Edwin James. The salary is £200 per annum.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS TO THE LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.—Miss Burdett Coutts has, with her wonted sympathy for shipwrecked seamen, intimated her intention to present the cost (about £200) of a life-boat to Plymouth, where the Royal National Life-boat Institution is engaged in organising a life-boat station. The Rev. H. I. Hutchesson, M.A., has presented to the Life-boat Institution £180, to pay the expense of the Dungeness life-boat on the coast of Kent, and an additional donation of £20 in aid of its general fund. Miss Wasey, of Priors Court, has also just given the National Life-boat Institution £200, to aid in carrying out its philanthropic objects, in addition to £50 previously presented by her. During the past seven years the average loss of life from shipwreck on the coasts and in the seas of the British Isles has been 800.

REFORM MEETINGS.—The Town Council of Wakefield lately adopted a petition to Parliament in favour of Mr. Baines's Borough Franchise Bill. The view taken by the councillor who moved the adoption of the petition was that an extension of Parliamentary Reform would be the means of redeeming the character of constituencies like Wakefield, which have unfortunately been made the prey of corruption.—At Kidderminster the Town Council, by a large majority, adopted a petition in favour of Mr. Baines's bill.—A town meeting was held at Southampton on Monday night, at which the Mayor presided, and Mr. Digby Seymour, M.P., Mr. Whalley, M.P., and Mr. Clifford, M.P., were the principal speakers.—On the same night a town meeting was held at Oldham, and was addressed by influential members of the Town Council. At both these meetings resolutions expressing regret at the conduct of the Government on the Reform question, and tendering a cordial support to the Borough Franchise Bill, were adopted.—Another meeting, with similar objects and results, was held at Lewes.—A metropolitan meeting was held on Tuesday evening, when South London raised its voice on behalf of Reform. Mr. Newman occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. Wilks, and others.

THE PRICE OF PRAYER.—The Paris *Presse* says:—"The French Government wished to save the temporal Papacy. If the Court of Rome has no soldiers, it can pray; but did it ever think of recompensing its benefactor by invoking on it blessings from on high? No; it has rather cursed the hand which protected it; and, accordingly, that hand will be withdrawn, whatever may be done—will abandon that decayed edifice; and, when that is done, the edifice will be nothing more than an ancient ruin in a desert."

## Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Session was resumed on Monday, when the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was read a third time and passed, after a few remarks upon some of its provisions by Mr. VANCE.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The House went into Committee on the Post Office Savings Banks Bill. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, in answer to Mr. S. Estcourt, that the accounts of depositors would be lodged in a central office in London, and would be made the subject of arrangement with regard to check and control between the Postmaster-General and local postmasters on the same plan as that now existing in the case of money orders, the good working of which was shown by the fact that in the transmission of £330,000,000 the loss by defalcation had amounted only to £6000. When a deposit was sought to be withdrawn, on application to the local postmaster a form would be filed up by the depositor, which would be transmitted to the central office in London, and on its being returned duly certified the amount would be paid by the local office. The amount of interest payable on deposits would be fixed at £2 10s. per cent., which would secure existing savings banks from undue competition. It was proposed by the second clause, in order to give the depositor a Parliamentary title, or a security for his deposit, to make his deposit-book afford that title for a limited time—ten days—by which time he would receive the acknowledgment of the Postmaster-General, which would complete the title.

Mr. AYRTON urged that some statement should be given of the probable expense of the carrying out of the proposed system.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that the officials of the Post Office had made calculations, which showed satisfactorily that the proposed system would be self-supporting. It was estimated that on an average transactions which cost the present savings banks one shilling would under the new system cost sevenpence.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY asked whether there was any provision for the settlement of disputed claims?

Mr. GLADSTONE said that all disputed claims would be disposed of in the same way as was the case in the present savings banks.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved an addition to clause 10 to the effect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not have the same power of dealing with the deposits in the proposed savings banks as he possesses with regard to the present banks. It was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and negatived without a division.

The bill passed through Committee.

COAL AND WINE DUES.—METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, in moving the second reading of the London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill, explained briefly its general purpose and character. It proposed to continue for ten years the duty of 4s. per ton on coals received by the Corporation of London, and that of 9s. per ton applicable to works of public utility. The produce of the 4s. duty it was proposed to appropriate to the payment of the interest and principal of a debt incurred by the Corporation; and the proceeds of the 9s. duty would be paid into the Bank, to form a Thames Embankment and Metropolitan Improvement Fund.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS urged the postponement of the bill.

Mr. ROUSEL moved the adjournment of the debate, observing that the House ought to have a clear statement of facts upon a question affecting millions of people and a very large sum of money.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY defended the coal tax.

Sir J. SHELLEY supported the motion for adjourning the debate.

The LORD MAYOR said the Corporation of London had expended not only the 4s. duty, but a great deal more, for the public benefit, and the question was whether, there being a growing demand for improvements, for which money must be raised, a tax to which the public were accustomed should be sacrificed.

Mr. HANKEY opposed the adjournment of the debate. No better mode of raising funds for effecting improvements had been suggested than the coal tax, which was easily collected and fell lightly on the poor.

Mr. CRAWFORD hoped the House would read the bill a second time.

Mr. TITE said, unless the coal duties were continued, or some other mode of taxation could be found, the great improvements now in operation and contemplated must be given up.

Mr. FULLER said the bill, in his opinion, extended the area of taxation unfairly.

Mr. AYRTON objected to proceeding with the bill, which gave to the city of London Corporation 9s. duty which had not been claimed as a right.

Mr. NORRIS supported the bill.

General FREL should vote against the second reading.

Sir G. LEWIS, in his reply, observed that the proposal for postponing the bill indefinitely was equivalent to a motion to defer the second reading for six months.

Upon a division the motion for adjournment was negatived by 135 to 29.

Mr. AYRTON moved an amendment which declared it to be the opinion of the House that the coal tax and the wine dues should be continued till the 31st of July, 1862.

Sir G. LEWIS suggested that this was an amendment of the details of the bill which might be moved in Committee.

Some further discussion ensued, and, upon a division, this amendment was likewise negatived by 119 to 10.

The bill was then read a second time.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Industrial Schools Bill, the object of which was to render an Act with the same object which passed last Session more effectual in its working, was read a second time.

ELECTION LAW AMENDMENT.

Sir G. C. LEWIS moved the second reading of the Election Law Amendment Bill.

Mr. H. BERKELEY said this was only the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act in disguise, and was an insult to the House and the country. He moved its rejection.

Mr. PEACOCK urged that the bill made a distinction between boroughs and counties in reference to the conveyance of voters, and he should in Committee object to that distinction.

A conversational debate ensued, and at length the bill was read a second time.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—EXCHEQUER BILLS, &c.

The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time, and passed.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER a Committee was appointed on public accounts.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOLSTEIN AND DENMARK.

LORD WODEHOUSE, after a few words from Lord Ellenborough, took the opportunity to correct a misapprehension which had arisen in Denmark and Holstein in regard to certain remarks he had made on the affairs of Holstein. What he had said was, not that the whole Budget of the Danish Monarchy was to be submitted to the Holstein States, but that Holstein should have the power of giving its vote as to the quota which it should pay towards the expenses of the Danish Government for the year 1862.

The subject then dropped. The Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill was read a first time, and the second reading appointed for Tuesday next.

Their Lordships adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. AYRTON moved for returns of estimated charges connected with the Post Office savings banks, which, with certain modifications suggested by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, were ordered.

SEAMEN'S HOMES.

Sir H. STRACEY moved a resolution, "That the establishment of Sailors' Homes has been so conducive to the benefit of seamen, and, consequently, of such great national importance, as to be deserving of the support and encouragement of the Legislature." He suggested that an annual contribution to the support of these establishments, which had conferred a benefit on the country and won the confidence of the sailor, might be made from the merchant seamen's fund.

Admiral WALCOTT seconded the motion.

Mr. M. GIBSON said he concurred with Sir H. Stracey's speech that much benefit had been derived from sailors' homes; but he was afraid that, though Sir Henry had indicated another source, if the House pledged itself by this resolution, recourse would ultimately be had to the Consolidated Fund; and the practical question was, whether the House would bind itself to give an annual subsidy to sailors' homes. He thought it much better that these institutions should be self-supporting, or aided by voluntary contributions under local and private management.

Mr. HANLEY and Mr. LINDSAY were of opinion that to subsidise these institutions would do more harm to them than good.

After a few remarks by Mr. Kinnaird, Captain Jervis, and Lord C. Paget, who concurred with Mr. Gibson as to the impolicy of sustaining sailors' homes by Government aid, the motion was negatived.



## MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Colonel DUNNE moved an address for a return of arms made at the Government manufactories, or procured by contract, in each year from 1852-3 to 1860-1, and certain returns of gunpowder, cannon, clothing, and accoutrements, and a profit and loss account of the several manufacturing departments, for the eighteen months preceding the 1st of January last.

Mr. T. G. BARING opposed the motion, which was withdrawn.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Sir G. BOWYER moved a resolution, "That, on any division, when the House is in Committee of Supply, as soon as the voices have been taken, the doors be closed immediately after strangers have withdrawn."

Sir G. LEWIS opposed the motion. The rule of the House was that no member should vote unless he was present when the question was put. If this motion were assented to it must be extended to all other Committees, and to all measures of importance. The effect of a rule that no member should vote without having heard the whole of the debate would be to reduce the House to the condition of a jury.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bass, and Col. French. Sir G. BOWYER desired to withdraw his motion, which was, however, negatived.

The London Coal and Wine Dues Continuance Bill was committed pro forma.

The Royal Marine Barracks (East Stonehouse, Devon) Bill and the Consolidated Fund (£3,000,000) Bill passed the Committee.

## WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## MR. BAINES'S BILL.

Mr. BAINES moved the second reading of the Borough Franchise Bill. He urged the extreme difficulty of carrying through a great and comprehensive measure of Reform, and adduced examples showing that it was practicable and useful to deal in detail with separate branches of the law, and even with distinct matters of Parliamentary Reform. He met other objections founded upon the assumption that this was a question which should be left in the hands of the Government, and upon the alleged apathy of the country upon the subject, insisting that a time of calm was especially favourable for its consideration. He contended that the improvement of the population in industry, comfort, intelligence, and virtue had outstripped their rate of numerical increase, and that the £6 borough occupier of 1861 was as capable of properly exercising the franchise as the £10 occupier of 1831. He discussed a variety of details relating to the number which his measure would add to the borough constituency, and the proportion which would consist of the working classes, with the view of banishing any alarm that might be felt at the admission of those classes to the franchise; and, reverting to the subject of the advancement of the people during the last thirty years, he stated facts which demonstrated the impulse given to education among the working classes, and their appetite for literature of a purer quality. He dwelt upon the enormous increase in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of the publications of the Religious Tract Society, as a fact of peculiar significance. To this evidence of capacity for political trust in the working classes he added proofs of their providence and temperance, and of the moral result in the diminution of crime; and he maintained that they would be independent in the discharge of the trust.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. D. SEYMOUR, who argued that the bill was simply a return to the first principle of the Constitution, and a necessary supplement to the Act of 1832.

Mr. CAVE moved the previous question. He did not propose to negative the principle of the bill, because the admission of the working classes to the franchise had not been objected to by his side of the House; but he was opposed to the bill for these, among other reasons—that such a measure should be brought forward with the authority and on the responsibility of a united Cabinet, and that it was introduced at a most inopportune time. Whatever might be the abstract merits of this measure, it was not, in his opinion, presented in a form which ought to command the concurrence of the House.

Mr. A. SMITH seconded this amendment.

Mr. LEATHAM, after a few strictures upon the conduct of the Government in relation to the question of Reform, accused the Conservative party of inconsistencies in their arguments on the subject of the borough franchise, citing examples from the speeches of Mr. Disraeli, the organ of the party, and of other members.

Sir J. RAMSDEN observed that the motion and the amendment raised two distinct questions—first, as to the abstract merits of the measure; and, secondly, whether it was expedient at the present time, after the determination of the Government not to attempt the question of Reform this Session, a determination which had been generally approved. The amendment pronounced no condemnation of a £6 franchise, and the question was whether the Government having determined, with the approbation of the House, not to introduce a measure of Reform this Session, any private member might undertake the task. He should vote for the previous question.

Mr. AWSON and Mr. STANSFELD supported the bill, and Mr. BLACK spoke in opposition to it.

The House having divided, the previous question—that the question "that the bill be then read a second time" be put was carried in the negative by 245 to 193. The question was therefore not put.

After some further business, the House adjourned.

## THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Victoria Station and Pimlico Railway and the Metropolitan Railway (Extension to Finsbury-circus) Bills were severally read a third time and passed.

The Consolidation Fund Bill was read a first time, and the Queensland Government Bill a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## NEW WRIT FOR MARYLEBONE.

On the motion of Mr. BRAND, a new writ was ordered to issue for Marylebone in the room of Mr. E. JAMES, who since his election had accepted the office of Seward of one of Her Majesty's manors.

## BRITISH GRAVES AT SEBASTOPOL.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to General Buckley, said the Government had placed the British Cemetery at Sebastopol under the charge of Mr. Eldridge, our Consul at Kertch, and the Foreign Office proposed that a sum of from £1800 to £2000 should be expended in the restoration of the monuments over those graves. He was sorry to say that those places had been much desecrated, but he trusted that the measures now taken would be found effectual for their future preservation.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER gave notice that on the motion of Mr. Gregory for the recognition of the Confederate States of America he would submit a resolution to the effect that the House did not desire to express any opinion in favour of the expediency of recognising any such confederacy, and hoped the Government would not acknowledge it without taking security against the continuance of the slave trade.

## THE NAVY.

Mr. LINDRAY, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, moved, as an amendment, "That it is expedient to defer any further expenditure on the construction or conversion of wooden line-of-battle ships; that it is inexpedient to incur during the present year the expenditure requisite for the completion of the line-of-battle ships now on the stocks, or to commence the construction of any wooden vessels which carry guns on more than one deck; and, without further reference, to sanction the expenditure of any money for the purpose of adapting Her Majesty's dockyards for the construction of iron vessels." The hon. gentleman submitted that the adoption of those resolutions would largely diminish the expenditure upon this branch of the public service without diminishing its efficiency.

Sir M. PERO seconded the motion, and expressed his opinion that wooden ships would in future be quite useless for the purposes of naval warfare. He therefore thought that the building of them ought to be discontinued, as had been done in France. It had been proved by experiment that iron ships covered with five-eighths of an inch of iron plates were as nearly as possible impervious to shells, and therefore the most efficient for the national defence.

Lord C. PAGET argued against the expediency of adopting these resolutions, inasmuch as they would make it impossible for the Admiralty to be responsible for the proper administration of the Navy. It was not, however, intended to build any more wooden line-of-battle ships. When the process of conversion which was now going on was completed the Admiralty had no intention of converting any more of these ships. He was not, however, prepared to assent to the doctrine that wooden ships should be altogether abolished in the Navy. As to the adaptation of the dockyards, it was thought advisable to build one of the new vessels at Chatham, in order to give facilities for improvements in the process of building, which could not be carried out when the vessels were built by contract; but there was no intention to adapt Her Majesty's dockyards to the building of iron vessels.

Mr. BENTINCK opposed the resolutions upon the ground that if we had nothing but iron vessels in the fleet we should be without the means of repairing them in the event of any emergency from injuries received in action. The fleet, too, would be left altogether dependent upon private yards, and Her Majesty's dockyards would be almost useless.

After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

The House was then occupied during the remainder of the night with the consideration of affairs in the north island of New Zealand, a subject introduced by Sir J. TRELAWNY.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

I HUNTED, when speaking a fortnight ago of the mutilation of the Barnes despatches, that probably Sir Alexander was a Scotchman. I have since discovered that he was a native of Forfarshire, and was educated at Montrose. It is also said that Burns the poet and Sir Alexander came from the same stock. The poet's ancestors spelt their name originally Barnes and afterwards Burns, which by the poet and his brothers was shortened into Burns. Sir Alexander, whilst he was in India, made over a sum of money to the academy at Montrose where he was educated, the interest of which is expended in prizes annually competed for by the scholars.

Is Lord Palmerston really ill or not? Some say that his illness is a sham—that he did not wish to be in the House when Mr. Baines's bill came on for second reading, and therefore he feigned illness. The noble Lord's friends affirm that he has a fit of the gout, but that it is slight, and will confine him to his house only a few days; whilst others whisper that, though the attack is slight, it has shown an ominous and unpleasant tendency to roam about this time. I am disposed to believe, from all I have heard, that the statement of his friends is the correct one. Meanwhile we cannot wonder at the anxiety which is felt about the state of the noble Lord's health; for, badly as Lord Palmerston has managed the leadership of the party, if he should fail the Ministry would instantly collapse. Indeed, things look so seedy in Downing-street and in the House that not a few of our political prophets boldly affirm that the beginning of the end has come, and that nothing but a miracle can keep the Whigs in power through the Session. I have said that Lord Palmerston has managed badly, and in saying this I am only echoing an opinion very generally entertained. His conduct last Session in not more boldly defending the Cabinet Reform Bill was bad policy. It is true he is not at heart a Reformer, but he was pledged to Reform. He allowed the bill to be brought in, and he ought to have defended it strenuously. But, if his conduct last Session was bad policy, the joyous and almost contemptuous manner in which he dismissed the subject was worse; indeed, it was offensive to his supporters and damaging to the last degree to his Government. Whether Reform is necessary, or whether the people want it, is another question. But he came into office pledged to support Reform. Many if not all of his supporters below the gangway, notwithstanding all that has been written and said, are Reformers, and if he found himself under the necessity to postpone the consideration of the subject he should have announced his intention with a gravity and decorum fitting the occasion, and not with an insulting and triumphant air. I speak what I do know when I say that the effect of the manner in which this subject was dismissed at the beginning of the Session has been most disastrous to the noble Lord's Government, and, I believe, may yet prove fatal; and then, again, there is that sad mutilation business, and his treatment of good Mr. Dunlop, and his recurrence to his old habit of courting the voices and votes of his professed foes. In short, just as the noble Lord did in 1857 he is doing now. He is steering wildly, as if he had lost his head, like the steersman in the Cambridge boat at the last race; and it needs no ghost to tell us that he will soon be upon the rocks. And yet it is a pity, for it would seem that he is almost a necessity; for, if he goes, who is there to guide us through the foreign difficulties and complications which seem to be rising above the political horizon again?

Pall-mall was startled on Wednesday morning by the announcement that Mr. Edwin James had accepted the Chilterns and retired from the representation of Marylebone; but, though startled, it was not much surprised, after a moment's reflection. Indeed, this event, like most others, had cast its shadow before. Early in the week there were rumours of other affairs which might possibly lead to this end, although it was not divined that the catastrophe would come so soon. Well, I may report, I think safely, that there will be no great crisis as the result, and, in truth, not much sensation. Mr. Edwin James came into the House with "great expectations," and was heralded by a loud trumpeting of professions; but his expectations have been disappointed, and his professions have not been fulfilled. In short, he has proved a failure, and by no means a splendid one. I know not, however, that he has disappointed any one but himself and the Marylebone publicans. They would have it, indeed, that he was an English Demosthenes, would take the House by storm, and produce such a sensation as had never been felt since the old days. And I believe that it is a fact that not a few of these worthies went down to the House to hear his first set speech, in the confident expectation that it would prove such "a stunner" that the House would be in an ecstasy of excitement.

Englishmen ought to read, though I fear few will, the Report of the Dockyard Commission, for they will there get some notion of how their money goes. But revelations quite as extraordinary have been made by the new police organ, I think, last year. I am told that the peculations, or rather flagrant and wholesale robberies, have been wonderful. Tons weight of copper sheathing and bolts have been annually abstracted; and there is one fact which alone tells a tale of robberies and plunder which it is difficult to believe could be carried on without the cognisance of officials of a higher degree than workmen—to wit, that in some of the dockyard towns there were at least three times more dealers in old stores than could be required for legitimate business.

## THE LOUNGER AT THE STUDIOS.

TUESDAY was the last day for receiving at the Academy works intended for this year's exhibition, and on that day and for a few days previous the studios of the artists were thronged with friends anxious to have a private inspection of the pictures. So far as can be judged, there will be a very fair average exhibition, and, though some of the great masters and public favourites may be unrepresented, there will be numerous pictures of young and rising men which will show far above mediocrity; and this in itself is a very healthy sign for the advance and improvement of art amongst us. "Art's a nice thing, Sir!" said a young man to an artist of our acquaintance; but its "niceness," to be properly developed, requires appreciation; and there can be but little doubt that the advancement in the various branches of art which has within the last few years been made is owing to the different status occupied by artists, and the different position they now hold in society. Dear old Colonel Newcombe would not now grieve over his son's choice of a profession, nor would the present Marquis of Farintosh sneer at Clive's yellow beard. There are at present following the artist profession many young men of excellent birth and family. Members of the peerage do not disdain to handle the maulstick and the etching-needle, and to appear in friendly competition with the professionals. The race of Gandish is becoming extinct, and is seen only in a few quaint old specimens, who continue to paint on their old Clipstone-street conventionalities and models. Clipstone-street itself has perished, and the phoenix which rose from its ashes, flying westward and settling near the extinguisher-shaped steeple in Langham-place, is a very different bird, albeit it keeps faithful to the beards, the pipes, the beer, and the simple, kindly converse which gathered round its progenitor.

But now of the approaching exhibition; and, first, of what there will not be. And, first of all, there will be no Mr. Millais this year. Up to the last day his friends hoped; but at the last day, finding he could not do himself justice in the time, he very wisely gave in, and preferred not perilling his great renown by any crude or immature attempt. We do not know whether Sir Edwin Landseer will be represented, but a short time ago it was very doubtful. Mr. Egg does not exhibit this year, his state of health having precluded him from painting, and having forced him to leave England for a warmer climate.

One of the most striking pictures in the Academy will be contributed by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A., representing the ante-chamber

at Whitehall during the dying moments of Charles II. Last year Mr. Ward was an absentee, and the year before, in certain courtly pictures painted to command, his hand seemed to have forgotten its cunning; but he now comes before us with a most striking subject, admirably arranged, and painted with even more than his usual care and finish. King Charles is dying in an inner room; in the ante-chamber are grouped his courtiers and hangers-on eager for information. Will the King die Catholic or Protestant? Those figures in the left-hand corner know full well, for they are the Catholic party. There is the crafty ruse Barillon, the French Ambassador, the emissary of Louis of France, the briber even of crowned heads. Round him are gathered some of his friends and accomplices, old emigrés who have lived so long in England that they are unwilling to go back, French countesses, and Jesuit priests. Barillon stands calm, shrewd, and penetrating, taking an unconcerned pinch from the box surmounted by the portrait of his patron. In the centre stand the Protestant bishops—Compton stern and defiant, his old air of military command struggling visibly with his priestly sanctity; Ken and Laurence alarmed and doubtful. To the right is the door of the King's room—it is ajar, and through it is stretched a hand receiving the goblet of water proffered by a bending page: the consecrated wafer has stuck in Charles's throat, and this water is to help him to swallow it. Close by the door stands the impassive warden in his gorgeous dress, holding that quaint old halberd which has figured in all coronations from Henry VIII. to Victoria. To the right again are seen groups of courtiers, ignorant of what is really going on, and idly surmising. In the foreground a gaily-decked page is endeavouring to restrain one of Charles's favourite spasmals which has broken from its string, and is eagerly running to the open door, while in the far distance is seen Judge Jeffries, then just becoming known, hastening towards the ante-chamber.

Mr. David Roberts, R.A., will not exhibit his pictures of "London from the Thames," as was originally anticipated, but reserve them for a future occasion. He sends, however, two magnificent pictures, one "The Interior of St. Peter's," the other "The Ruins of Baalbek."

Mr. Hook, R.A., has three pictures of sea-life, painted in his inimitably fresh, quaint, and natural manner. In one of them is seen a fisherman lying on a green jutting promontory overhanging the sea, playing with his little baby; the wife, entering into his delight, bends over her child; while from the sea is approaching a fine sturdy little chap of some six or seven years old, making his way bravely up the hill and bearing a large bunch of seaweed in his hand. The second picture represents the departure of the fishermen for the North Sea fishing, and the tender farewells of the rough mariners with their wives and little ones are shown with much manly pathos. The third picture, "Sea Urchins," as it is called by the artist, shows us two little ragged fisher-boys in mid-ocean, afloat on a buoy, fishing in all happy recklessness. All these pictures are full of light and life, and possess that extraordinary intensity of colour for producing which Mr. Hook alone has the secret.

Mr. Frith, R.A., is devoting himself to his great work, the "Railway Station," and therefore sends but one picture, a portrait of his brother Academician, Mr. Creswick.

Mr. Ansell, A.R.A., marks the year of his election as an associate by a contribution which will probably be considered his chef-d'œuvre. It is a very large picture, representing two runaway slaves, negro and negress, attacked by bloodhounds in the jungle. The broken manacles hang from the man's arms, he is wildly defending his wife from the attack with a hatchet, and has already laid one hound dead at his feet. The picture is painted with wondrous vigour and spirit. Mr. Ansell's animals are so well known that the fidelity to nature with which the hounds are rendered might have been expected; but we much question whether the public will not be surprised at the excellent painting of the negress's head.

Mr. Dobson, A.R.A., sends a scene at a drinking-fountain. Mr. Holman Hunt sends but one small picture, which he calls "The Lantern-maker's Betrothed." It is a street-scene in Cairo, where a happy, sensuous young lantern maker is slipping his hand under the yashmak of his betrothed and playfully feeling her features. The Oriental tone and colouring of this little gem is warm and bright, and there is appreciation of humour in the introduction of the blue-coated Frank in the background.

Mr. Faed, A.R.A., has a picture which he calls "From the Cradle to the Grave." The scene is laid in a Highland cottage, and all the members of the shepherd's family are present, from the new-born infant in its cradle to the dying grandfather, whose hand is seen stretched through the curtain of the bed. This picture is painted with all Mr. Faed's true pathos and lifelike rendering, and will undoubtedly enhance his reputation. Mr. Leighton (of "Cimabae" celebrity) sends several pictures. The largest represents a vision as seen by a person dangerously ill, in which the dreamer feels herself soaring upward over the earth until she reaches the Saviour's presence, when he gently repels her, telling her that her time of probation is not yet fulfilled, and that she must return to earth further to work out her redemption. The composition of this somewhat difficult subject is excellent, as is the colour, and the entire treatment is thoroughly refined and artistic. A well-known episode in Dante's "Francesca," a charming subject, full of life and light and glowing colour, which the artist somewhat quaintly calls "Lieder ohne Worte," and an admirably-executed portrait, are Mr. Leighton's other contributions.

Mr. Calderon, always pleasing, has made a great stride in advance with his new picture, "The Release of Prisoners on the Occasion of the Young Heir's Birthday." A child of about four years old timidly gives alms to the poor wretches as they emerge from their cells; the father, with purse in hand, stands calmly looking on amidst surrounding courtiers. For beauty of colour, force, and expression this is decidedly Mr. Calderon's chief work, and will entitle the artist to the first rank.

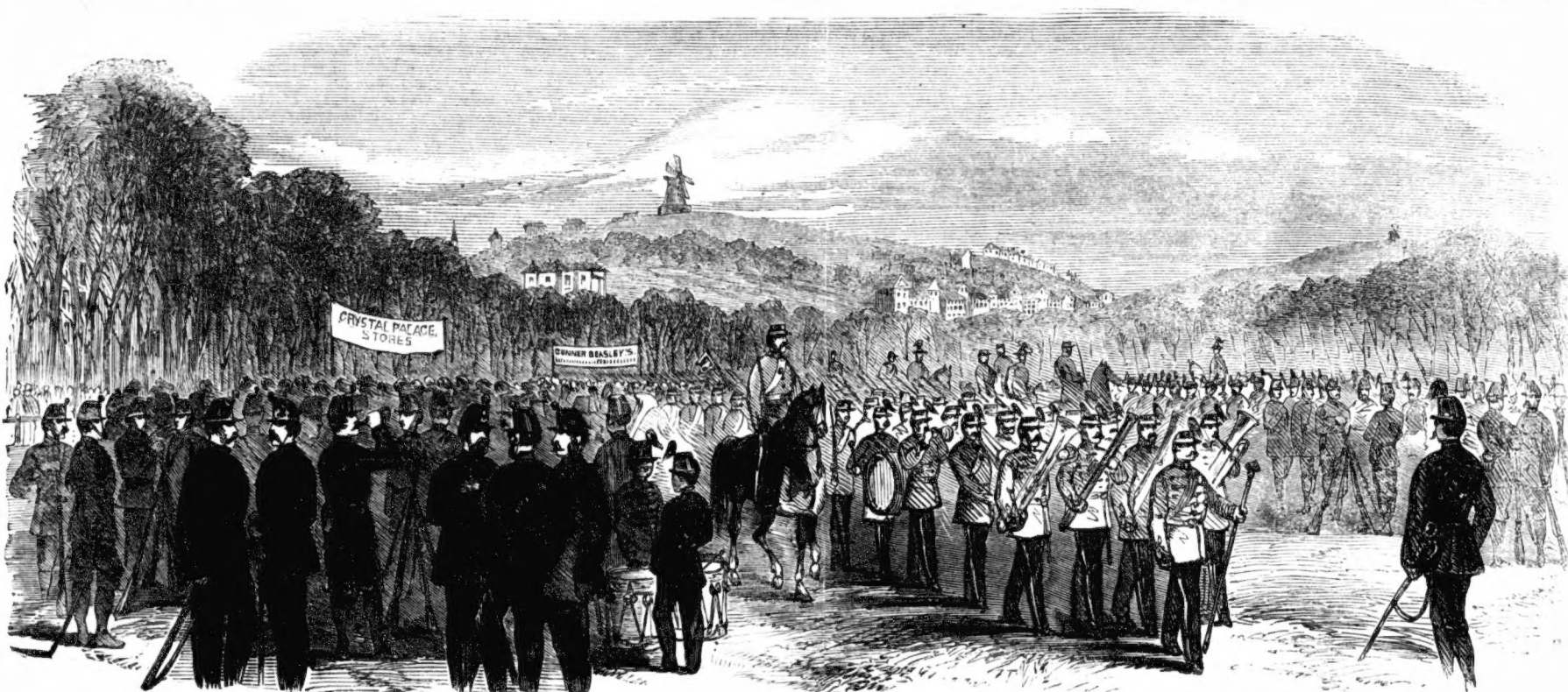
All art-connoisseurs know Mr. Marks, and recollect his excellent picture of "Dogberry and Verges," and his etching of Hood's "Last Man." There is probably no living artist so thoroughly imbued with dry, quaint humour, or possessing a keener appreciation of the ludicrous, than Mr. Marks, and this will be proved in his new picture, "The Franciscan Sculptor and his Model." The scene represents the building of a convent by the monks. In the centre a group earnestly watch one of the brethren who is chiselling a gargoyle or waterspout from a model, in the person of a comical-looking old man of the Dogberry stamp, who, leaning head foremost over a scaffold-pole, holds a mediæval pitcher on his shoulder. There is infinite humour in this picture without the smallest caricature, and the painting and execution are as creditable as the conception.

Mr. Gale has some charming cabinet pictures, of which the most notable is a "Neapolitan Dungeon, 1859." Mr. Rossiter shows well in "Paritans Purifying." Mr. Lander has a clever view of the churchyard of Betty's-yield; and Mr. Fenn a most charming picture of the ever picturesque Clovelly.

LOSS OF A VESSEL AND SIX LIVES.—On Monday a report that a ship had been wrecked at the mouth of the Tay was current in Dundee, and in the course of the afternoon it was ascertained that this had been the case, and that no fewer than six lives had likewise been lost. The vessel was a brig of about 150 tons, called the Ocean's Bride, which had left Seaham on Saturday week, laden with coals, and having a crew of seven men on board. She had sprung a leak, and in endeavouring to enter the Tay had gone ashore. All the crew but two men were swept off the wreck during the night. These were rescued next morning by a passing fishing-boat.

LA MARMORA'S RESIGNATION.—A Milan journal states that General La Marmora withdrew his resignation upon the conditions that a great entrenched camp should be established on the Italian side of the Mincio, that La Rocca d' Brescia should be fortified, and that his corps d'armée should be of the effective strength of 60,000 men. All these conditions were complied with.



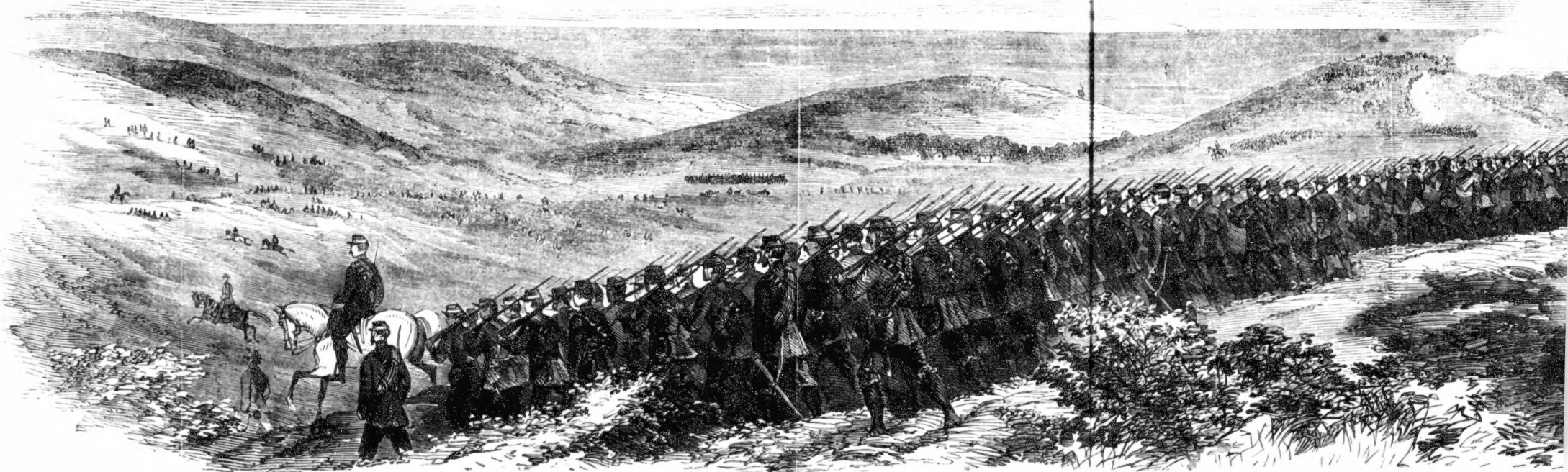


THE VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT AT BRIGHTON.—VOLUNTEERS ASSEMBLING AT THE LEVEL.

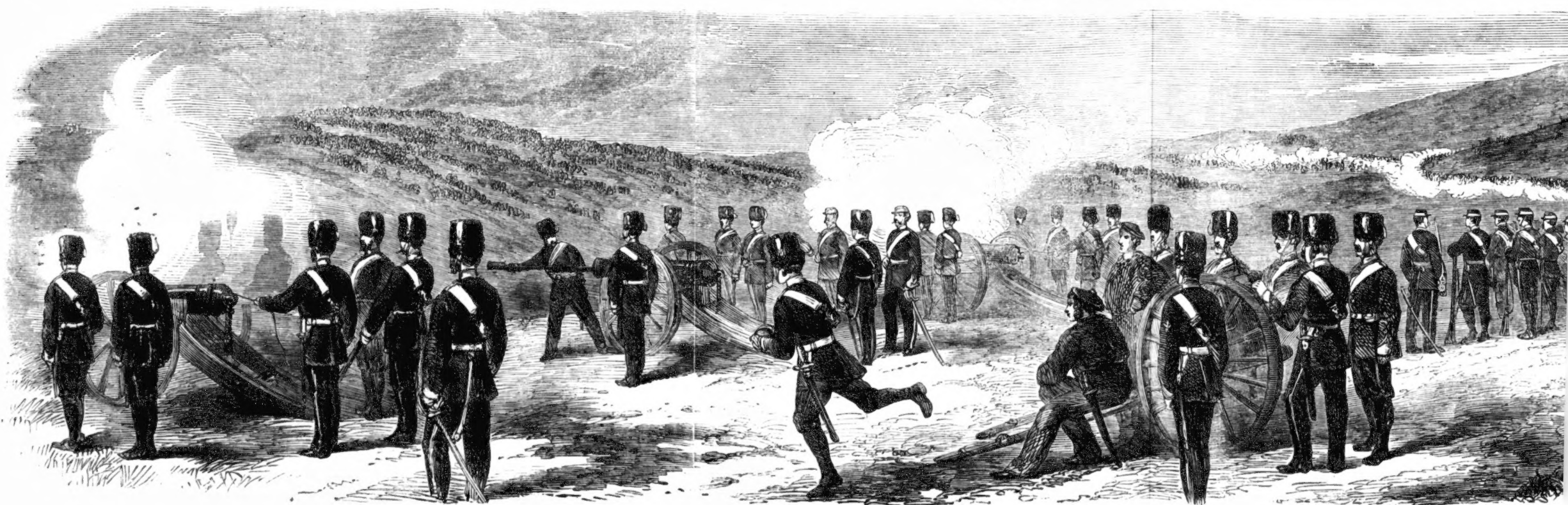
## THE SHAM FIGHT AT BRIGHTON.

SOME of the most interesting scenes witnessed at the volunteer sham fight at Brighton last week are depicted on these pages; the engravings give our readers a fair idea of the "field of mimic fray," and what took place there. Everything was favourable for the display—the splendid open country, the brilliant sunshine, the high-spirited troops, and the not too unreasonable public. The movements were of the simplest kind—line, column, and square; no elaborate changes of front, no skirmishing, no relieving of one body of troops by another; in short, nothing half so difficult as many battalions execute every week. This was very creditable to Lord Ranelagh and his advisers. These simple movements were very well done, and deserved the praise bestowed upon them by Sir James Scarlett. Then the men were moved on to and off the field in admirable order. At the same time it must be admitted that when we have said this we have said all. It was a pretty review, made more interesting by a plentiful expenditure of blank cartridge.

At Wimbledon, the rival exhibition, something much more elaborate was tried, and it ended in failure. The lecture of Colonel M'Murdo at the close of the day is a commentary on the proceedings, full of warning and instruction. It is true that the rain fell heavily, that the ground was rough and marshy, that there was a

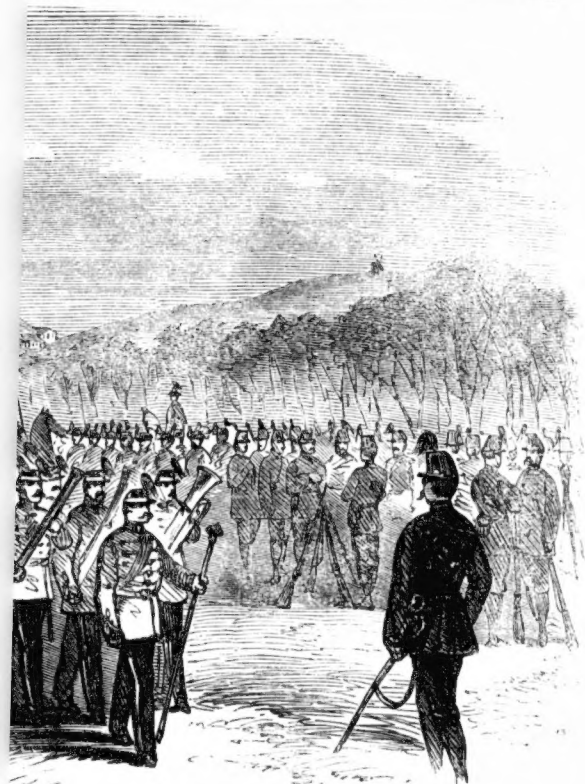


VOLUNTEERS RETIRING PREVIOUS TO TAKING UP FINAL POSITION.

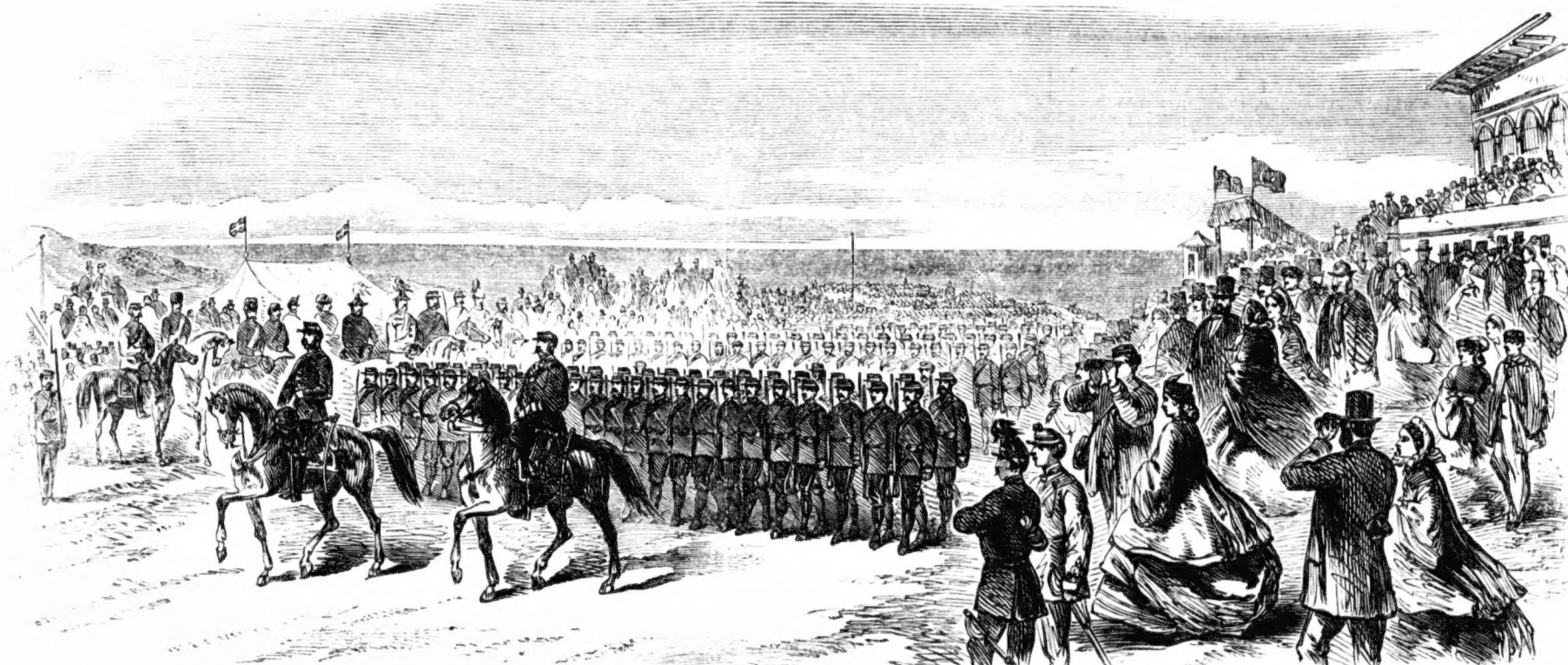


SUSSEX ARTILLERY FIELD BATTERY IN ACTION.

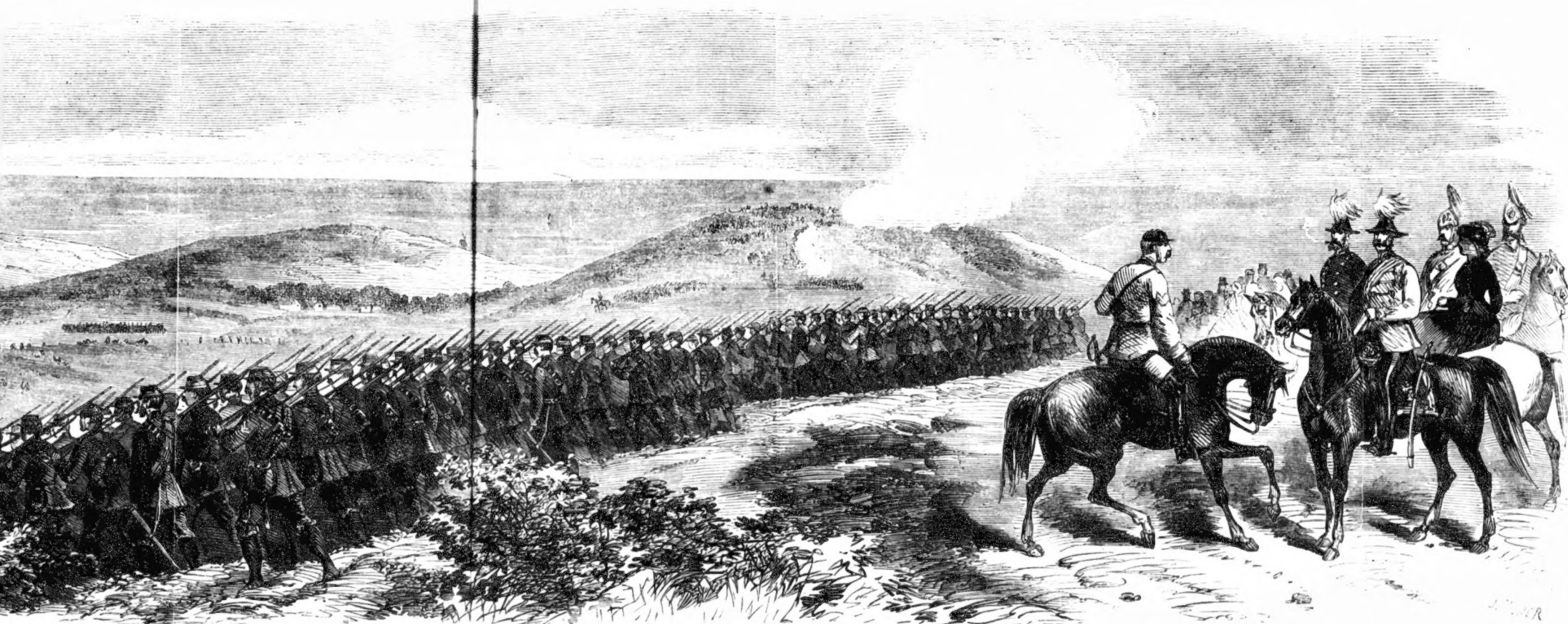




LEVEL.



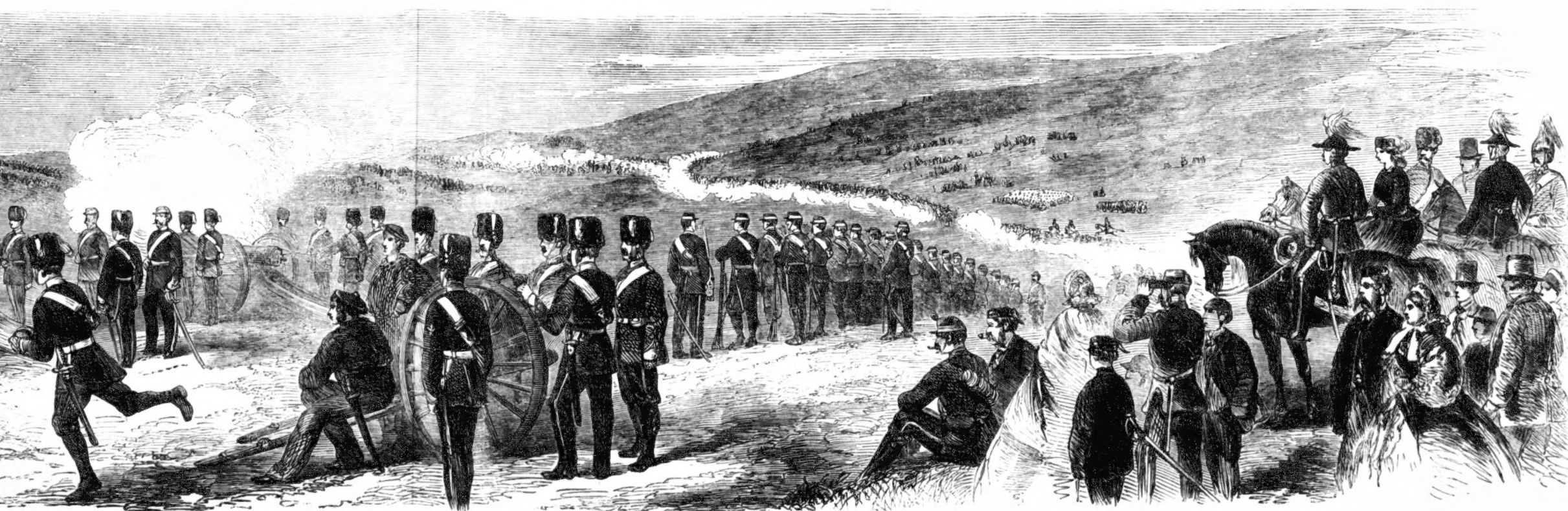
VOLUNTEERS MARCHING PAST.



VOLUNTEERS RETIRING PREVIOUS TO TAKING UP FINAL POSITION.

crowd of spectators,—all there were obstacles; but the simple fact remains that the officers tried to do more than they had the faculty to do, that the men got out of hand, and that the great test of discipline—a rapid and steady change of front to a flank—proved the weakness of the machine. It follows that either the men were not yet well drilled enough for this ambitious piece of work, or that the officers did not know their trade, and had not their men in hand. Had the Wimbledon manoeuvres been as wisely limited and simple as those of Brighton, probably they would have been as well done. But Lord Bury tried too much, and failed.

Volunteer officers must really content themselves at present with doing all they can to make ordinary drill interesting, and to impress upon their men the necessity, for the honour of the corps, of taking the advice of Colonel M'Murdo to heart, and of becoming thoroughly broken-in to company drill. A well-drilled company of volunteers which had never moved with a battalion ought nevertheless to be able to fall in with a regiment of the Line and not disgrace it; but until company drill is more thought of than battalion drill, the volunteers cannot be considered effective. If the present spring and summer were wisely used, the volunteers might with advantage have sham fights on a small scale in the autumn. At present these sham fights can only be regarded as holidays. Let us repeat the words of Colonel



SUSSEX ARTILLERY FIELD BATTERY IN ACTION.



M'Murdo, and commend them to the thoughts of our volunteers. "I regard a company as the unit of an army," he said at Wimbledon; "for where the men in each company are steady and well drilled, the whole army will be steady and well drilled likewise. All that you have learned in the way of shooting—all your zeal and patriotism—will be of no avail in the day of battle without a thorough knowledge of company drill. I harp on company drill because nothing else will do. I beg you, therefore, not to think that excellence in shooting is everything; it is nothing unless you have perfect steadiness of formation under fire."

With the ILLUSTRATED TIMES of April 20 will be issued a large and most beautifully engraved

#### MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

This Map, in the preparation of which no expense has been spared, has been engraved from the very best authorities, and will be clearly printed, on good paper. The price of it, including the Number of the ILLUSTRATED TIMES, will be 1d.; stamped, to go free by post, 5d.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861.

### PRESENT POSITION OF THE STRIKE.

THE lull in domestic affairs which prevails at present gives us an opportunity of saying another word about the Strike. The opportunity is a good one too, for some symptoms of dissension between the men and their leaders have appeared lately, and no journalist of liberal and protestant mind ought to miss a chance of encouraging rebellion against the tyranny of Potter.

Only a few days ago this gentleman and his coadjutors asserted that they were by no means urging the men to resist the masters; that they themselves were willing to listen to terms of compromise, but that the men would listen to nothing of the kind. We hope we do not hurt the feelings of Mr. Potter or of any misleader in avowing that we gave no credence to this declaration, though they may believe us when we say we are glad to find it (in part at least) untrue. There are signs of returning common sense and independence amongst the workmen. Hundreds of them, seeing the folly of rebelling against such terms as the master builders offer them, have returned to work. How many more are there willing and anxious to follow their example? "Thousands" must be the answer, unless a considerable class of working men are strangely bereft of that intelligence which Reformers claim for them, and which we hope we may be permitted to believe in too. A phenomenon supposed to be most frequent in the families of shoemakers has been attributed to "something in the leather." Is there anything "in the mortar," or in the handling of trowel and plumb-line, to deprive masons of their senses, to confuse their memories, to obscure the instinct by which the offspring of the very brutes are provided against starvation? For we will take the liberty of telling the masonic "turn-out" who, in defiance of reason and in deference to Potter, repeats the error of a former time and starves his children while good white bread lies ready to his hand, that he is more cruel than the beast in the jungle and more foolish than the sparrow on the housetop. Were a combination of masters to rob workmen of their just wages possible—and it scarcely is possible—we should understand and applaud any sacrifice to put down the conspiracy; but nobody pretends that this is the case here. Set aside the laws which do and must control the price of labour, poll the members of every mechanical trade throughout the country on the simple question upon what wage is a workman well paid, and how many would aver that sevenpence an hour is insufficient? How many are there—men as intelligent and as useful as masons or bricklayers—who earn as much, even in relation to the comparatively high price of lodging and other necessities in London? Few. That, however, the very misleaders in this unhappy "strike" do not contest. What they do insist upon is that there shall be a "maximum day of hours fixed"—that, for instance, no workman shall employ his superior strength and industry for eleven hours a day, in order to provide for periods of enforced idleness, or to afford his children that advancement which Mr. Potter and his friends so ardently desire for themselves; but that they shall work only nine hours a day (tailors and shoemakers commonly work about twelve), and be paid for ten. If anything can be more unreasonable and tyrannical than this, we should like to know what it is. Nor can we believe (save on the hypothesis that there is "something in the mortar") that any body of men so considerable as the London builders really hold the doctrines of Mr. Potter. No! the fact is, the men are simply moved by fear. They are afraid of Potter; they dread the cry of "rat" and "knob-stick;" the idiotic yah-yahing of a pack of idlers is more terrible in their ears than the cry of a hungry child. However, we are glad to see that a reaction has appeared. Some of the workmen, more sensible or more courageous than the rest, have taken up their tools again, setting Potter and unreason at defiance. The breach being opened, we cannot doubt that the men generally will flock through it into their shops. Hundreds of them secretly desired, no doubt, that others bolder than themselves would break the ice.

Those who remain obdurate have leisure to ponder these two good reasons why they should idle no longer. They calculate on the masters being forced by their contracts to give in. What their contracts do oblige them to do is to find workmen. Now, workmen may be readily obtained from France and Belgium in any number; and it is something to the purpose that the projectors of the Exhibition building, for instance, are prepared to abolish much of the proposed stonework and use iron instead. Further, we are told that, "with regard to many large buildings now in progress, which were to have been faced with stone

or stone cornices and ornaments, contracts have already been made for completing these with terra cotta." And so the more the masons won't work to-day, the less work they will have when distress renders them willing to do it to-morrow. This is the first consideration; the other is more novel. Are our turn-outs aware that there is no prospect of a good harvest this year, but, on the contrary, the prospect of a very bad harvest? And do not they know that two bad harvests in succession, at a period of enormous taxation and of European danger, are likely to be followed by hard times? They may rely upon it that this is a very probable contingency; and the only set-off they may count upon is that at present, and for some time to come, perhaps, they are offered the certainty of employment at good wages. If they choose to remain idle now for the sake of Potter, they must take their chance of whatever comes after. Sympathy may be a good cordial, but it is bad bread; and even of that they may expect none.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

MAJOR YELVERTON, it is said, has already given notice of appeal against the Dublin verdict.

ON THE DAY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE ABOLITION OF SERFDOM IN RUSSIA less brandy was drunk by the people than on any previous day in carnival time. The people flocked to the churches instead.

THE REV. DR. TEMPLE has announced his intention of publishing a volume of sermons preached during the last three years in the chapel of Rugby School. This course of proceeding has evidently been adopted by the rev. gentleman with a view to show what are his opinions on the leading points of Christianity.

GEORGE COHEN, a Jew of considerable wealth, has been committed to Newgate for trial for systematic forgery of Bank of England notes. It was stated before the magistrates that a large number of spurious notes are now in circulation.

THE ENTOMBMENT OF THE HEART OF THE LATE KING OF PRUSSIA in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg took place a few days since, with the utmost privacy, in accordance with his Majesty's will. The Queen Dowager was present at the sad and solemn ceremony.

A JEW, at present undergoing imprisonment in Worcester gaol, rushed from the ranks of his fellow-convicts to the Governor the other day, and in a state of great excitement complained that he could not get unleavened bread to eat during the Passover.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR BALDWIN WALKER arrived in Funchal Roads, Madeira, on the 14th of March, having thus made the passage, notwithstanding the bad weather he encountered in the Channel, in ten days.

THE MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL have determined to give each member of the police force one complete day's rest in each fortnight. For this purpose, it will be necessary to add one-fourteenth to the number of the force.

THE RUSSIAN CAPTAIN who refused to fire on the people at Warsaw was at once tried by court-martial, we hear, and shot within three hours.

THE PALACE OF THE BISHOP OF RIFON has been burglariously entered, and a quantity of property stolen.

A RAILWAY ACROSS THE ALPS is to be constructed.

A PRIEST AT ROME having refused to christen a child "Vittorio Emanuele Giuseppe," the friends of the infant forced him by threats to do so.

THE WRITER OF A LETTER DEPOSITED IN A FRENCH POST OFFICE without having been sealed or wafered, or otherwise closed, is subject to a penalty of at least fifty francs. Such a judgment has been lately pronounced in Paris.

A GIRL advertises in a German newspaper for a situation as barmaid or waitress in a refreshment-saloon. Among her qualifications for such a position she says she can cut 225 pieces of bread and butter of satisfactory appearance out of one pound of bread and two ounces of butter.

RATS have lately increased so much at Berlin that they have become a terrible nuisance; they undermine the soil, infest the canals and sewers, and in certain streets appear in bands even in open day. The police authorities are taking measures to destroy these vermin.

A FINE BUST OF WILLIAM PITT, by Nolkeken, has been presented by Lord Granville to the National Portrait Gallery in Westminster.

THE DEATH OF MR. T. F. ELLIS, the Recorder of Leeds, is announced.

A LARGE VESSEL, supposed to be an American, was fallen in with bottom up, yesterday week, in the Channel, about twenty miles off the Bolt Head, by two Brixham trawlers. They attempted to tow her into port, but failed from the state of the weather.

THE RUSSIAN JOURNALS speak of the breaking up of the frost which till nearly the end of March rendered the Neva and other rivers impassable by vessels.

PARIS has been amused by a canard setting forth that the Emperor had banished Prince Murat for six months for his foolish letter about Naples.

THE GREAT LYCEUM THEATRE OF BARCELONA took fire on Tuesday evening. The flames spread to the neighbouring houses.

MRS. ELIZABETH PATTERSON and M. JEROME BONAPARTE PATTERSON have by two separate notices from their *avocat*, M. Legrand, signified to Prince Napoleon that they appeal against the judgment given in their case by the Civil Tribunal of the Seine in February last.

TWO HUNDRED IRISH SOLICITORS, more or less, are reported to be in London just now soliciting the six Crown Solicitorships vacant by the death of Sir Matthew Barrington.

THE HAND-LOOM FACTORY IN THE PLEASANCE, DUNDRE, belonging to Mr. Lawson, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday week.

THE PUBLICATION OF A GREEK NEWSPAPER has been authorised in Odessa. Newspapers in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Russian, French, and German are already published there; and they only want an Italian one to complete the representation of all the nationalities that compose the population.

COLOUR-SERGEANT WILLIAM NICHOLLS and PRIVATE WILLIAM ROSE, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, have been publicly decorated with a silver medal, awarded them by the Lords of the Admiralty for long service and meritorious conduct.

BURHILL PARK, the seat of Mr. Bircham, Walton-on-Thames, was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Mr. Bircham himself was severely burned in endeavouring to save some part of the property.

THE FIRST DEPOSIT OF £250 ON BEHALF OF MR. WARD, champion sculler of America, to bind the match for £800 between him and Mr. Chambers, champion of England, has been made.

MARSHAL M'MAHON takes again this year charge of the camp manoeuvres at Obélons, with a highly effective Staff, and over 60,000 infantry alone.

THE *Moniteur* announces that the individual amount to be paid by young men of the class 1860 for exemption from military service has been fixed at 2500*fr.*

THE BRIGANTINE TAMARAC, of Exeter, partially loaded with coal, took fire on Monday, as she lay off Exmouth, and, notwithstanding every exertion, was burned completely out, leaving a mere shell, which soon after sunk.

A MANUSCRIPT OF JOHN HUSS was discovered a few days since by Professor Hoffer in the Imperial Library at Prague. It is a fragment of a diary written at Constantinople.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, after escorting Princess Clothilde as far as Genoa, where he will be met by Victor Emmanuel, will make a rapid excursion to Syria, we hear.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA has been advised by his Ministers to name twenty-four new members to the Upper House.

THE GERMANIC DIET has just accorded provisionally the sum of 1,000,000 florins for arming the federal forces with rifle cannon, and has decided that 300,000 florins shall go to Mentz, 240,000 florins to Ulm, 200,000 florins to Rastatt, 150,000 florins to Luxembourg, and 100,000 florins to Landau.

ANOTHER IRON-CORED FRIGATE, THE INVINCIBLE, has been successfully launched at Toulon. This makes the fifth of these formidable vessels now afloat in the French Navy. Warlike rumours are still current.

IN THE CHURCHES OF VIENNA boxes for the reception of Peter's pence have been again set up.

KING FRANCIS HAS SOLD THE FARNESI PALACE AT ROME, which is his private property, to the Emperor Napoleon, but subject to the condition that he may buy it back again at any time within the space of five years.

THE WINTER OF 1859, which were from the first expected to be worse than any known since 1853, turn out to be even more detestable than the wonderfully bad weather of that year led connoisseurs to anticipate.

THE MONUMENT which has just received the remains of Napoleon I. has been fifteen years building, at a cost of nearly seven millions of francs.

GENERAL GARIBALDI is going immediately to the sulphur baths of Acqui, although the season there has not yet begun.

THE *Dublin Evening Mail* says that the chief secretaryship is likely to be vacated by the translation of Mr. Cardwell to the Colonial Office, in consequence of the Duke of Newcastle's acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of India.

A GRAND DINNER took place at the Tuileries on Sunday, the guests consisting principally of senators and members of the Legislative Body. These weekly dinners will continue to the end of April, when the Emperor and Empress will take up their residence at Saint Cloud.

A COLUMN OF THE *New York Herald* is devoted to a report of an international dog fight between the English dog "Bees" and the American dog "Rosie." The former was an easy victor.

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM ROBERTSON died suddenly on Saturday last at Bath. The deceased officer entered the Navy in 1803, and took part in the battle of Trafalgar.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE has just had the different rivers of the Basses-Alpes stocked with 740,000 eggs of the ferra, one of the best kinds of fish in the Swiss lakes, and belonging to the same family as the salmon.

A MERCANTILE HOUSE AT MARSEILLES has given an order for 55,000 yards of grey cloth for the army of Italy.

THE OVERTURES made on the part of Switzerland for a treaty of commerce with France have been received with the greatest readiness by the French Government, who has directed that the details of the question should be examined by competent authorities.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT has ordered returns of the ages of all men inscribed on the lists of the naval service at the different ports.

LORD PALMERSTON is again seriously indisposed. His Lordship's old enemy, gout, has returned.

AGENTS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, apparently employed to purchase an extraordinary quantity of navy provisions, have been busy amongst the merchants of Cork.

A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN, resident near Kingstown, in Ireland, made a murderous assault on his wife a few days since, while in a state of insanity. The unfortunate man also attacked one of his children, and a servant.

AMONG THE MINOR ITEMS OF GOSSIP FROM PARIS are a report that M. Baroche has resigned his post of President of the Council; the announcement of a new pamphlet in a few days by Count de Montalembert; the invention of a new rifle by the Emperor; and the permission accorded to M. Ganesco to return to Paris.

AS LADY HARRIET BURY (a child of seven), second daughter of the late Earl and Countess of Charleville, was sliding down the banisters at Charleville Castle, she lost her balance, fell a distance of some ten or fifteen feet, and was taken up dead.

SOME INTERESTING TRIALS were made on Tuesday in the Limehouse Dock with the new life-boat which the Royal National Life-boat Institution has just sent to Whitby, in lieu of the late boat which had upset, and which was not in connection with that society. The boat's self-righting qualities were fully and satisfactorily tested on the occasion.

LORD GRANVILLE on Wednesday inaugurated the memorial schools which have been erected at West Ham as a tribute of respect to the late Sir John Pelly.

THE NOTIFICATION TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT of the assumption of the title "King of Italy" by Victor Emmanuel II. was made by the Sardinian Ambassador at this Court on the 19th ult. The recognition of the King of Italy took place on the 30th of the same month.

MESSRS. PADDER AND CO. (the Preston Old Bank) have stopped payment. They are said to have £700,000 at least in deposits, and some £600,000 out in advances. Few banks have stood higher in repute for wealth, and it is of very old standing.

### THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

THE Indian Famine Relief Committee sent £15,000 to Calcutta on Wednesday, and between six and seven thousand pounds were also transmitted by provincial committees. The amount of subscriptions received at the Mansion House by this time probably exceeds £50,000. The Queen has given £500, the Prince Consort £200, the Prince of Wales £200. Subscription-lists have been opened in all the chief cities of the empire.

### THE STRIKES.

THE latest intelligence is that, though the "leaders" of the builders' strike refuse to give in, the men themselves are returning individually, and thus disconcerting the schemes of the agitators.

During last week several trade meetings were held, at which it was evident, from the manner in which numbers of the men spoke in favour of accepting the present liberal terms offered to them, and taking the half holiday which was given them for nothing, that they were averse to continuing the contest longer. Messrs. Lucas have now four-fifths of the hands they require, and applications daily come in from mechanics of all trades and from all parts of the country for engagements under the hour system of payment. So numerous, indeed, are the applications from the country that Messrs. Lucas and Kelk could at once take up their full complement of workmen—enough even to go on with the works at the Exhibition.

Pickets of unionists are stationed outside Messrs. Kelk and Lucas's workshops, and the men leaving work have been hooted and hissed; but this annoyance is to be suppressed by the police. Also Messrs. Lucas and others have, with the concurrence of the whole trade, decided that if the strike lasts for a twelvemonth they will not dismiss a single man, unionist or not, who has come to their assistance in their struggle. Another important point in which the unionists are deceiving the labourers is the continual assurances they are giving that the four great firms from which the men have struck are themselves undecided as to enforcing the system of payment by the hour. On this matter not the least uncertainty prevails. Whatever happens, the employers are determined to pay the increased scale of wages, but to pay by the hour only.

The strike of weavers and the lock-out in Ashton, Stalybridge, Dukinfield, and the Hyde district still continues. The number of hands idle in these districts amounts to some 30,000, and they are sacrificing upwards of £20,000 per week in their resistance to the attempted reduction of 7½ per cent upon their wages. A great number of the hands out, having ceased work a fortnight, are now in actual distress.

A STEAMER BURIED IN ICE.—In the latter part of last year the Edward Hawkins screw-steamer, 700 tons burden, trading between St. Petersburg and Colton's Wharf, Tolly-street, on her homeward passage down the Gulf of Finland, got ashore at Lavansare, one of the islands; and before assistance could arrive from Cronstadt to lighten the ship the frost set in, and in the course of a few weeks the ice accumulated in the vicinity of the stranded vessel to such an extent that it was supposed she would be crushed to pieces. The hull, mast, and rigging, owing to the heavy seas sweeping over them, became a solid block of ice, and she was packed in ice to the depth of twenty feet, which was driven in by the westerly gales. Since the weather has moderated, and the severity of the frost loosened the captain and crew returned to the ship, and, with assistance from the Russian dockyards, resumed their operations for setting the steamer off. By a letter received from Cronstadt by Lloyd's Salvage Association we learn that the ship has been successfully raised and floated, and the ice cleared away. Steam was got up, her engines not being much injured, and she was run at full speed to Kusla harbour for shelter until the ice was completely broken up. Although she is there sheltered it was considered advisable to sink her, and she now lies on an even and soft ground in twelve feet of water, and as soon as the periodical gales expected at this season of the year have passed over, and the ice disappears, the water will be pumped out of her, and she will proceed to London for general repairs.

HOUSEBREAKING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Saturday, at the Portsmouth Quarter Sessions, the wife of a warrant officer of her Majesty's ship *Castor*, lying at North Shields, named Emma Madden, and George Madden, her son, were brought up under the following circumstances:—The prisoner, who occupy a respectable position in life, rented a house in Grafton-street, Portsmouth, next to which another warrant officer, named Andrews, resided. The latter, being appointed by the Government to a ship on the coast of Ireland, removed there, and his house, next to Mrs. Madden's, was consequently closed. In the meantime Mrs. Madden and her son broke into the house belonging to Mr. Andrews, and completely stripped it of furniture, books, and valuables. The robbery was discovered, traced to the prisoners, and they were apprehended. The Recorder sentenced them to four years' penal servitude. The female prisoner fell down in a fainting fit on hearing the sentence.



## Literature.

*Silas Marner, the Weaver of Raveloe.* By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," &c. Blackwood.

Silas Marner was a timid, conscientious, acquiescent young man, shortsighted, and liable to "strokes" of catalepsy. He was a member of the "church" assembling in Lantern-yard, and his walk and conversation—to use the slang of such communities—were "ornamental." He was going to be married to Sarah, a "sister" in the same community; but his cataleptic tendencies inspired that young person with occasional fits of repugnance to the union, which were increased in number when one William Dane, a "brother" of the community (also "ornamental"), began to look on her with pointed kindness. Silas was not to marry Sarah. One of his cataleptic trances seized him while he was watching at the bedside of a dying deacon of the church, and Mr. Dane took advantage of it so to manoeuvre with the weaver's pocket-knife and a bag of church gold as to get him arraigned at a church meeting for theft. The circumstantial presumptions of his guilt were strong. The "church" prayed and drew lots (see Acts i. 24) for the wicked man, and the lot fell on Silas. There was no room in the mind of the "church" for the conception that the process could play false, or in that of Silas for the thought that a good and just God could permit it to play false (it being in the Bible—"there's drawin' o' lots i' the Bible, mind you"); and the weaver went forth from Lantern-yard, sick, mazed, and empty-hearted, to plant his wheel elsewhere, and live out a torpid, unclinging life as he best could.

Settled at Raveloe, in a quite new world, Silas Marner began to spin and to earn money in solitude. With an unbroken instinct of kindness in him, he took the first chance which offered of linking his life to that of his fellow-creatures by giving an old woman with an hypertrophied heart a dose of foxglove. But his "simples" soon won for him a sort of wizard reputation, which ended in his being shut up in his cottage, quite out of the way of the ordinary tides of life and emotion, such as they were at Raveloe. As his gains increased, he began to take a "faucal" delight in the round, bright gold pieces; by-and-by he began to wish to have enough of them to arrange in completed geometric forms; and, later still, to have piles and piles of them. In all this there was nothing more, be it observed, than the same instinct which pushes on a child in a meadow, who has gathered one buttercup, to gather another and another, and, if possible, to fill its lap with the flowers. Marner becomes a miser, because his bright pieces represent to him, better than anything else, power, beauty, and resource. If he had not been shortsighted he might, we imagine, have found some refuge in "nature;" though his mind was, perhaps, scarcely cultivated enough for that.

At Raveloe, after a time, the thread of Marner's life becomes crossed with those of other lives,—inevitably so. Passing over good-natured village gossip, parish clerks, and the like, we will keep to Godfrey and Dunsey Cass, sons of the Squire, and Nancy Lammeter. Dunsey is a downright scoundrel, and has helped to entangle the goodhearted (though not too resolute) Godfrey in a low secret marriage, contracted chiefly from "compunction," and uses his knowledge of the secret to bleed his brother without mercy, this being the more easy that Godfrey is known by his father and all the Raveloe world to be in love with the good and pretty Nancy. But the main interest of the narrative does not gather around the love business, and soon returns to the lonely weaver. Not all that Dunsey can get out of Godfrey (though he gets some of his father's money out of him) is sufficient for his base necessities; and, being placed in a desperate situation, he one night steals into the weaver's cottage, finds out where his hoard is hid, and bears it off in the pitch-dark night. For years nothing is heard of him, and Silas makes his loss known in vain.

Meantime matters are becoming critical between Godfrey and Nancy. He has incurred a kind of public responsibility to propose to her, and his father urges him on. In the background hides the wretched woman the young Squire has married. On a night of festivity at the Red House the doctor is suddenly called out to a woman who has been found in the snow, dead or dying, by Silas, along with a baby-girl. She proves to be quite dead, having been an habitual laudanum-drinker. Silas adopts and brings up the baby, which was Godfrey's child. The woman was his wife, and is by him allowed to be buried in a pauper's grave. He does not own his daughter, though he makes occasional presents to Silas, but he marries Nancy Lammeter and loves her; she is a quiet, affectionate little soul, with strong conscientious prejudices—meaning *prejudices*, and a life regulated by a code which extends to every detail.

After a time, finding Nancy brings no children, Godfrey wants to adopt Eppie, the protégée of Silas Marner, but Nancy will not hear of it. It would be "wrong,"—lying in the face of Providence: the child came to Silas, while they would be seeking it, contrary to the evident designs of the Almighty. At this point of the narrative readers of a Quaker turn of mind will, doubtless, say Nancy was right, while others will blame her for so pertinaciously setting herself up against her husband's wish. However, time passes. A stone-pit, once containing water, outside Marner's cottage, is suddenly dried up by some drainage business, and at the bottom are found the skeleton of Dunsey and the weaver's gold. Startled into the mood of confession by finding that a long-buried thing may turn up at last, Godfrey tells his wife his secret, and she now second his resolve to take charge of Eppie—thinking, decidedly, that the right of blood relationship is stronger than the right of intimacy; but, at the same time, blaming Godfrey for not telling her the truth before. Eppie, however, thinks, with Silas, that the tie of intimacy is the stronger, and will not leave her foster-father. With him she stays, and under his roof marries a working man of the village. Godfrey and Nancy have to make the best of it. Now, it is a curious thing that Nancy is now glad to break her own code of laws by agreeing to combine with Godfrey in concealing his fatherhood—the reason given being that no good would now be done by a disclosure. Silas, whose heart, and hope, and trust have been so thoroughly restored to him by his relations with the child that he is quite indifferent when he gets back his gold, makes a visit with Eppie to Lantern-yard to see if he can find any traces of the "church" and of a clearing-up of the "lot" mystery, but finds church and brethren all gone, and the mystery dark as ever.

This is a very imperfect sketch of the story of "Silas Marner," but it will convey the spirit of the book to apprehensive readers. The character-sketching and the filling-in we cannot convey; but we have before now given an opinion of George Eliot's novels, and everybody will read "Silas Marner." We warmly commend it to students of human nature even more than to the lovers of a good story.

What, it may be asked, is the "moral" of "Silas Marner"? We answer, it has as many "morals" as a play of Shakespeare. "George Eliot" delights in showing how all the great themes of poetry and philosophy repeat themselves in lives of the humblest quality, and through circumstances the most trivial; and how, by patient analysis of the growth of moral conditions, the most widely separated types of character may be connected. One lesson, however, seems to overtop all others in these marvellous tales—namely, that the facts of human life are too large and complex, and changing, to be covered by any form of belief, or any code of conduct. One spirit, indeed, must pervade all creeds and all codes that are good, that namely, which aims at the continual production and fostering of the best, completest, most beautiful life. But the very imperfections of language make inflexible creeds and inflexible codes false and wicked, for they can only be stated in abstractions founded upon experience, while the experience is always growing too big for the formula. "You should have told me all," says Nancy to her husband. But the very same Nancy is by-and-by, when an

unforeseen complication occurs, ready to say, "You had better *not* tell all, for no good, but only evil, can come of it." And how many different opinions will there be among the readers of "Silas Marner" upon the respective rights of blood and friendship in respect to Eppie? Nancy was quite clear and positive the blood-father had an indefeasible natural claim; Eppie and Silas thought quite differently. One thing only is clear, that in doing what we think right we are safe (whether our opinions be correct or not), and that, whatever troubles befall us in so doing, we have this consolation, that our conscious efforts to do what is kind and just can only be subordinate to a universal higher impulse in the same direction. "There's good i' this world—I've a feeling o' that now; and it makes a man feel as there's a good deal more nor he can see, i' spite of the trouble and the wickedness. That drawing o' the lots is dark; but the child was sent to me: there's dealings with us—there's dealings."

It is in the school of long experience that we all find that "there's dealings with us;" and, humble learners as we all are in that school, we gratefully take a lesson in the shape of borrowed experience at the hands of a writer in whom a clear metaphysical insight is supported by a large imagination, a warm heart, and an uncorrupted conscience.

*Elsie Venner: a Romance of Destiny.* By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Author of "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," &c. Macmillan and Co.

Mr. Holmes, with all his unquestionable brilliancy and versatility, is not a romance-writer; and it is with a positive pang that one reflects, looking over "Elsie Venner," upon the sort of thing Mr. Hawthorne would have made out of the same, or much less, material. "Elsie Venner" is a tale of "ophidian" possession or impregnation. A lady is bitten by a rattlesnake during the period immediately preceding the birth of a daughter, and the girl is born "snaky." This idea is adopted, the author frankly tells us, "as a convenient medium of truth, rather than as scientifically accepted," but he adds that "since the story has been in progress he has received the most startling confirmation of the possibility of the existence of a character like that which he had drawn as a purely imaginary conception." As Dr. Holmes is a man capable of appreciating "evidence" (which is a great thing to say of anybody, and especially of an American), we really wish he had given us a little more information upon the subject of the facts which have "startled" so cautious and scientific a gentleman. But he evidently thought less of ophidian possession when he was writing this strange book than of the subject of moral predisposition in general, and the extent to which the "will," as it is called, is limited by physical conditions. Upon this topic he has said what is not new to thinking people, and which is more frequently recognised for true in England than in America (perhaps); but he has said it in a manner which may procure for it a degree of attention which it would not receive from men like Mr. Buckle, Mr. Bain, Mr. Spencer, Mr. Lewes, or Mr. John Stuart Mill. If an allowance is to be made for a "bias" in the golden bowl from a serpent-bite, where are we to stop? Why not for hereditary predisposition or for an underdone potato, the consequences of which may be strictly "moral"?

Strictly speaking, this is a romance without any story in it. There is no plot whatever. Elsie falls in love with a medical student, who does not return the passion. His life is attempted by her cousin Dick, who is jealous of him, and she dies, released from the rattlesnake curse. The interest of the book lies in its epigram, its free sketching of character, and the quasi-supernatural air which is thrown over some of the incidents. Bernard Langdon, the beloved of Elsie, is exposed to great danger from the "evil eye" of a rattlesnake on Rattlesnake Ledge, whither he had gone in search of flowers similar to some given him by Elsie, and which he knew grew only in dangerous places. In the midst of his peril he is saved by Elsie, who counteracts in her own snaky person the fascination of the brute. Again, Elsie wears round her neck a golden cord, to hide the mark of the serpent with which she is born. After her death the old black nurse removes this, and finds the mark gone, and Rattlesnake Ledge falls with a crash. Mr. Holmes is hardly in his element in dealing with fancies of this kind. But as he has opened, or rather reopened (for the question is an ancient one), the question of ophidian possession and fascination, might we venture to suggest that there is an extremely ancient Oriental history of a temptation in which a serpent plays a leading part? And that there is, perhaps, no mythology, in which a snake is not at the bottom of all mischief? In Scandinavian legend it is the great serpent which is always gnawing at the roots of the life-tree.

Great part of the charm of all Mr. Holmes's writing consists in his unceasing play of wit; but in a "romance" this often drops in incongruously. Still, it is very good to say of a shabby fellow that if an archangel offered to save his soul for sixpence he would try to find a sixpence with a hole in it. Some of the incidental matter is very instructive for the ordinary reader. The more one knows the more one doubts. "But," says the enlightened British jurymen, "if we all doubt, the affairs of society cannot go on." It is a curious thing, however, that people fail to see how this lays them open to the answer, "Je n'en vois pas la nécessité!" However, Mr. Holmes tells, for the benefit of the over-positive, who are so very clear as to their recollection of facts, and so certain that they have got hold of the whole of their story, that he was once present at a railway accident, and saw, amid the crash, a friend of his alive and uninjured, and talked with him some minutes; but that when he found his "friends and relatives weeping" for his supposed death his recollection became puzzled, and he began to doubt, and *did* doubt, that the man was really safe and sound! It is not at all impossible that a psychologist who would take the trouble might, upon a close cross-examination (*made by himself*) of witnesses who flatly contradicted each other, find means of reconciling them in the teeth of their "facts." Who was it said that nothing was so delusive as "facts," except "figures"?

We recommend "Elsie Venner" as a humanising, intelligent book, by a medical gentleman and man of letters, who has a clever way of saying things difficult to be said. But as a "romance" it is an utter failure, and it is no exception to the general run of American books in another particular—namely, that of giving you the idea that they are all, on the other side of the water, twenty or thirty years behind the "Britishers."

We cannot close our notice of this book without taking the opportunity which it affords us of remarking on a great vice of modern storytelling: we mean the way we have got into of talking sham "human nature." The passage we are about to quote will serve for a text neither better nor worse than a thousand others that might be gathered from Kingsley, from Thackeray, from Dickens, from anybody you please almost. Of modern novelists, scarcely any one, except George Eliot, is free from the vice of talking in this fashion.

## DOWNGRIFT TWADDLE.

Beware of the woman who cannot find free utterance for all her stormy inner life either in words or song! So long as a woman can talk, there is nothing she cannot tell. If she cannot have a companion to listen to her words, and has no musical utterance, vocal or instrumental—then, if she is of the real woman sort, and has a few heartfuls of wild blood in her, and if she have done her wrong, double-bolt the door which she may enter on you have done her a wrong, look twice before you taste of any cup whose noxious slipper at midnight, look twice before you taste of any cup whose shadow of her hand may have darkened! But let her talk, and, above all, cry; or, if she is one of the coarser-grained tribe, give her the run of all the red-hot expletives in the language, and let her blister her lips with them until she is tired; she will sleep like a lamb after it, and you may take a cup of coffee from her without stirring it up to look for its sediment. So, if she can sing, or play on any musical instrument, all her wickedness will run off through her throat or the tips of her fingers. How wickedness will run off through her peaceful catastrophe in fierce roulades and many tragedies and how many murders are executed in double-quick time upon the keys, which stab the air with their dagger-strokes of sound!

Now, what on earth does all this amount to? It has all the air, and is delivered with all the pomp and ceremony, of a wonderful

bit of knowledge of female human nature. Stripped, however, of its trappings it comes simply to this, that safety-valves for highly-charged states of mind are very useful, and may prevent worse mischief. But what, might we ask, is the "real woman sort"? There are so many "sorts" of women, all quite "real"! And that all women, or the majority of women, who cannot find "free utterance" for their "stormy inner life either in words or song" are poisoners or stabbers, is simply absurd. Here and there one is; but there is, after all, very little murder going on, though there are thousands of women in the predicament supposed. And, on the other hand, there are many women who do find utterance, and plenty of it, for their "stormy inner life" who would yet be capable of murder, by poison, knife, or cord. Lastly, that if a woman sings or plays, "all her wickedness will run off through her throat or the tips of her fingers" is rubbish. An imaginative person, having worked off a fit of angry excitement at the piano or violin goes and puts down sentences like the above; but a real murder-mood "runs off" in—murder, and in nothing else. A shrewd, worldly-minded fellow, like Dr. Holmes, could scarcely have been without consciousness when he wrote this "fine" bit of "insight" that he was catering for the groundlings. The degree of truth it contains is very old and very obvious. Taken as a whole, the passage belongs to that class of original "dicta" about "human nature" which so absurdly abounds in recent novels, and which only schoolgirls take in without hesitation. It is a pretty safe general rule that when a clever writer begins a paragraph with "Beware of the man," or (still worse) "Beware of the woman," he is going to talk nonsense. And it may be observed that such *real* knowledge of life as a writer possesses commonly insinuates itself into the crevices of his story rather than juts out in bold and separate propositions.

*Young Benjamin Franklin; or, the Right Road through Life.* A Boy's Book on a Boy's Own Subject. By HENRY MAYHEW. Illustrated by John Gilbert. David Bryce.

In his books for young people Mr. Henry Mayhew follows the advice of Sir Walter Scott, not to "write down to the child." In the instance of "Young Benjamin Franklin" the "child" will probably, after the first chapter or so, pronounce the book dry, and indignantly refer to the moister marbles or the more humid pectop. It is in reality far beyond the power of any children, save infant phenomena, and can only be properly assigned to that period of life when the student is beginning to think. It teaches how to think rather than what to think; but more especially does it endeavour to prove that all good thought must come from good feeling and innate poetry—the poetry which is, or should be, in every man, but which no man need attempt to put upon paper. This poetry it is that teaches us—without knowing how to paint—whether a painting be well executed, and whether the subject be chosen or composed with good taste. It will educate, as much as need be, for all save professionals, for the drama. It will enable us to see the beauty of a graceful ship's lines, or of natural scenery; and at the same time its highest office will be to regulate and exalt the conduct of man towards man. Mr. Henry Mayhew is assuredly no enemy to education; but he rightly contends that the defect of the teaching of this age is to "develop big brains at the expense of little hearts," and that it is a fallacy to suppose that to manufacture a wise man is necessarily to rear a good one.

Those who can read this book of teaching may be assured that they are beginning to think, or are at least upon the high road to thinking; for the vacant mind will only deal in narrative and excitement, whilst "Young Franklin" contains no story at all. The "autobiography" is referred to for little more than to extract the boy's uncle and godfather Benjamin, and to make him the mouth-piece of that instruction in all good qualities which it is only probable he may have had. Right or wrong, this idea or scheme of Mr. Mayhew can do not the faintest wrong to history, whilst it serves as the easiest and pleasantest means for conveying instruction—good instruction, in itself ample compensation for any supposititious deviation from the strict path of biography. The boy has run away from home, disgusted with measuring candle-wicks, and mad for the sea. He is recovered, induced to abandon the wish, and handed over to the care of Uncle Benjamin, to be taught the unworlly philosophy, the theory of poetry and beauty, which shall lead him the "right road through life." Readers of the "aw-aw" turn of mind will doubtless be astonished to hear that the book closes to the entire satisfaction of the teacher by young Benjamin Franklin determining to become a printer of good books—a means of doing very much good, whilst securing a fair share of what is necessary in this world and pleasure of the most valuable kind. The decision has been founded on experience; for the boy has previously been taken all round Boston and shown the working of the different professions and trades. Especially is he shown a collection of (by society considered) "Rational Animals," whom he readily understands to be all irrational. There is the botanist, who spends a large fortune and a lifetime in order to go down to posterity as the discoverer of the only specimen of the *potentilla*, or common silverweed. Next is the habitual drunkard, whom, by-the-way, only his incapable fellows would deem rational. Then there come an exquisite—another rendering of Vanbrugh's Lord Foppington, sketched with great dramatic humour; and a miser, a repulsive slave, full of strength and picturesque deformity. Contrasted with him is a poet, whose contempt for money, real or affected, is not one whit more rational than the avarice of his predecessors. A dozen other characters are equally undesirable as examples.

"The right road through life," therefore, is to be determined by a timely understanding of the best principles of taste—in what way we are to derive pleasure from our senses, our intellects, and our appetites. Carefully balanced, the path will naturally strike itself out, and ordinary culture will enable the individual to pursue it with honour and profit. The heads of Uncle Ben's teaching will show the comprehensive range surveyed by Mr. Mayhew. They comprise the Pleasures of the Senses, of Health, Exercise, Appetite, Physical Excitement, and Habit. Then there are the Pleasures of the Intellect, of Mental Exercise, &c.; the Pleasures of Art, &c. These several chapters we shall not attempt to analyse. Their subjects are considered and weighed with much care, and the result is a view of the human mind in miniature—not too recondite (as we have said) for any boy or young man who is beginning to think. Copious notes to this part of the book show, by illustration, what is good and bad taste in literature. Mr. Charles Dickens is severely handled and as warmly lauded. The artists are also called to account—a most humorous page being devoted to the story of an engraving, "The Wanderer's Return," which can only be found on the roasting-jacks in cheap print-sellers' windows; whilst Frank Stone, Frith, and other distinguished men are denounced for their occasional want of poetry and taste in selection of subject.

The reader will understand the course pursued in Mr. Mayhew's book, and the purport of it. It need only be said, in conclusion, that a good design is admirably accomplished.

**SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A LUNATIC.**—The death of a lunatic patient at Coney Hatch Asylum, named Samuel May, has occurred under circumstances calling for a coroner's inquest, which was opened accordingly before Mr. Brent on Saturday. Shortly before his death the deceased had been heard to complain that one of the warders had dashed him on the ground and hurt him severely; and the after-examination showed several fractured ribs, besides other injuries of a serious nature. An adjournment of the inquiry was ordered for a week.

**MR. LAING AND THE CANADA RAILWAY.**—The directors of the Great Western Railway of Canada have issued a pamphlet by way of "reply" to the report of the Committee of Investigation. They, of course, refer to the charges against Mr. Laing, and proceed to argue at considerable length that that gentleman must be held to be completely exculpated.



### THE FRESCOES FOR THE EXCHANGE OF ANTWERP.

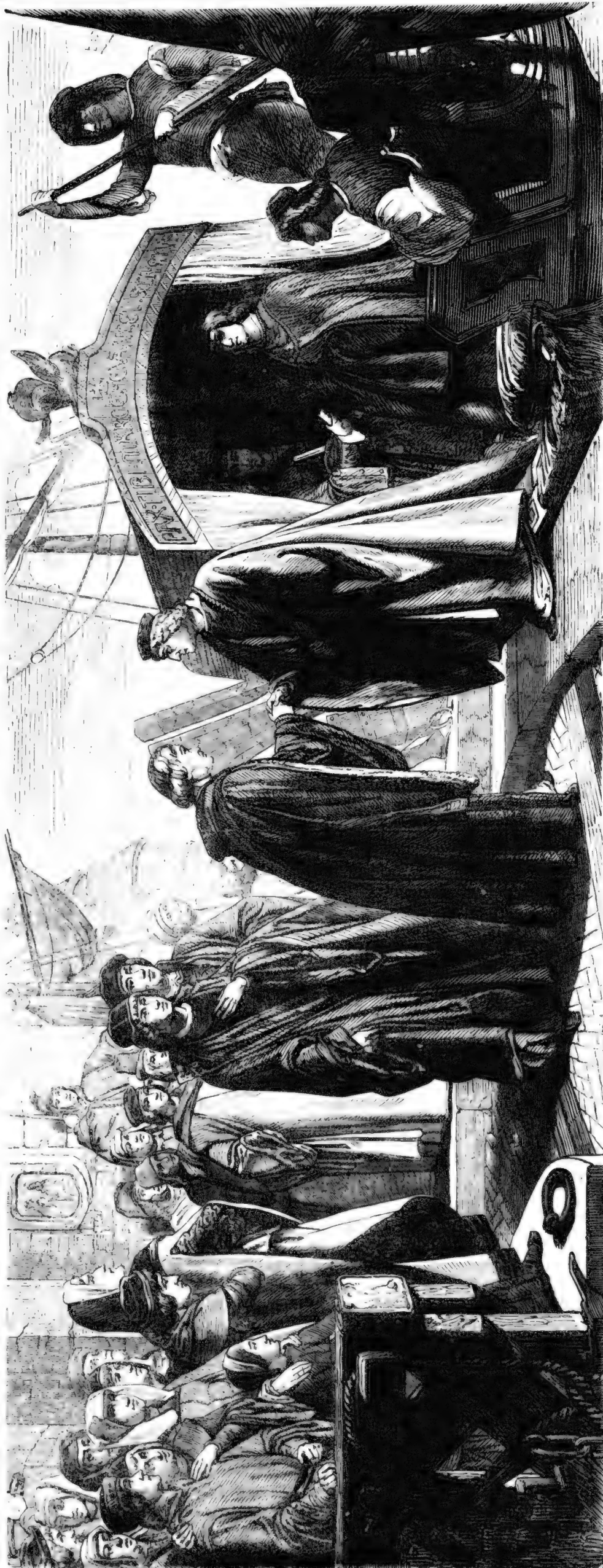
Our illustration represents one of the two large frescoes painted to decorate the walls of the grand hall in the Antwerp Exchange, and unfortunately destroyed in the fire which reduced the building to a heap of ashes on the night of the 2nd of August, 1858. It may be mentioned that the old Exchange at Antwerp was the model after which Sir Thomas Gresham built the Royal Exchange of London, the building which was burnt to the ground in the year 1838.

The artists, G. Guffens and Jan Swerts, who were commissioned by the Belgian Government to paint the frescoes of the grand hall of the Antwerp Exchange, fortunately had the pictures photographed a short time prior to the occurrence of the catastrophe by which they were destroyed. One of these photographs furnishes the subject of our illustration. It represents an incident recorded in the commercial annals of Antwerp at the remote date of 1324—viz., "The Reception of Envoys from Venice on the Quay of Antwerp by the Chief Magistrate of the City." The Venetian Envoys are Dardo, Bembo, and Giovanni Giorgi. The composition is by Jan Swerts, and the execution of the picture is the work of that artist and

his colleague G. Guffens. Here, as in all other frescoes, the costumes and pictorial accessories are portrayed with the strictest attention to historical accuracy. The grouping is faultless, and the calm dignity of the principal personages is well contrasted with the gaping curiosity of the eight-seeing populace of Antwerp, assembled at the extreme left of the picture. In every countenance there is a distinct and appropriate character.

### WORONZOW V. DOLGOROUKOW.

A REMARKABLE trial is about to take place at Paris, and may have already commenced. It involves two princely families of Russia and the *Courrier du Dimanche*. The house of Woronzow has brought an action against Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff, the accomplished author of "La Verité sur la Russie," and against the journal in question; while Prince Dolgoroukoff, on his side, has brought a cross action against his opponents. The action is on a charge of slander, which the representative of the late Marshal Prince Woronzow brings against both Prince Dolgoroukoff and the



THE VENETIAN ENVOYS RECEIVED BY THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE AND THE PEOPLE OF ANTWERP IN THE YEAR 1324.

the seal and the handwriting might afford, stating that Prince Woronzow had only to make Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff a present of 50,000 roubles in cash in order to ensure the publication of whatever statements he might wish to deliver to the public. The former thereon wrote to the latter disdaining to assume that the inclosure was really in the handwriting of the author, but informing him of its contents, and inviting him, but in vain, to put to disproof his participation in the overtore. Here the simple story of the late Prince Woronzow appears to end. We must now return to the author of "La Verité." This Prince declares that he himself insisted on a full inquiry into the question, and demanded from Prince Woronzow the delivery of the original paper in which the overtore was alleged to have been contained. He asserts that the Marshal refused both the proposed inquiry and the delivery of the document to Dolgoroukoff. He thereupon applied to the Russian Minister of Police, his kinsman (another Prince Dolgoroukoff), but was informed that one who was at once Prince, Marshal of Russia, and Knight of St. Andrew, was beyond the pale of a Minister's jurisdiction. The Russian

courts of justice were too venal to have rendered fair inquiry possible; and Prince Peter Dolgoroukoff accordingly found himself disbarred of any other satisfaction than that of publishing, out of Russia, and no doubt in the French language, a full account of what had transpired. Three days, however, after the opinion of the Russian Minister of Police had been conveyed to him, he heard of the Marshal's death at Odessa. A searching investigation was consequently hopeless, and he was once more reduced to silence. This is the second part of Dolgoroukoff's statement. The *Courrier du Dimanche* now comes in for its share in the litigation by somewhat indiscreetly raking up this dispute between the two princely houses of Woronzow and Dolgoroukoff. It publishes a review of "La Verité sur la Russie," in which it does ample justice to the ability of the author, but concludes by remarking that when previously on the point of publishing a review of the Prince's former work on the Russian nobility a copy of the anonymous communication alleged to have been sent by Prince Dolgoroukoff to Prince Woronzow was put into its hands. It thereon refrained from noticing a work which it considered to be "an infamous libel." The *Courrier du Dimanche* apparently

*Courrier du Dimanche*, and which Prince Dolgoroukoff reciprocates against both. On whichever side the truth shall prove to be, if indeed the questions at issue are not beyond the solution of any evidence, the *Courrier du Dimanche* certainly appears to be in the worst predicament, being charged with indifferently slandering both principals in the litigation. We can only explain the circumstances by telling successively the story of either party. We will begin with that of Prince Dolgoroukoff.

This nobleman is now an exile, residing, nevertheless, it is believed, with a very considerable fortune at Paris. But while still inhabiting his native country he published, in the Russian language, four volumes in succession on the genealogies of eminent Russian families. In the course of the researches which resulted in the first three of these volumes Prince Dolgoroukoff professes to have discovered that the house of Woronzow possessed no valid title to the pretension of ancient nobility in Russia. They had claimed descent from the Boyards Woronzow, an ancient family, which Prince Dolgoroukoff declared to be extinct, and from whom he maintained that the present house of Woronzow were not descended. Prince Dolgoroukoff accordingly fixed the ennobling of the house of Woronzow no

earlier than the last century. With this published statement Marshal Prince Michael Woronzow declared himself extremely dissatisfied; and, during the residence of Dolgoroukoff at St. Petersburg, prior to the publication of the fourth volume, the latter represents the aged Marshal as incessantly desiring him to publish therein a retraction of a statement deemed to be humiliating to the pride of his house. Prince Dolgoroukoff declared his readiness to insert whatever refutation the Field Marshal could establish upon documentary evidence. Prince Woronzow promised, accordingly, that documents should be immediately forthcoming. But delay after delay followed, and they never appeared. Prince Dolgoroukoff at length writes a note to Prince Woronzow, intimating that the concluding volume is in the press, and that there can be no more postponement. This is Dolgoroukoff's account of the transaction thus far; and very simple it would be if it had ended here.

The story of Prince Simon Woronzow, the representative of the late Marshal, takes up the story precisely at this point. The Marshal declared that within the sealed envelope containing the note just referred to he found an inclosure, without signature or other authentication than what

hand, that such a master of the world's ways as Prince Dolgoroukoff would, even if disposed to seek bribes, commit himself upon paper. He had certainly many opportunities for throwing out a hint of his venality, if venal he were, in casual conversation with Prince Woronzow. Such a method would be equally effectual, and it would leave no evidence behind it. But Prince Dolgoroukoff could not expect the late Prince Woronzow to part with a document which was the only evidence the latter possessed of the truth of his assertion; and the demand must necessarily have been resisted by him. The inferential charge deducible from Dolgoroukoff's statement is that the document in question was forged by the late Prince Woronzow, in order to discredit the account of his family in Dolgoroukoff's four-volume book. The charge against Prince Dolgoroukoff, on the other hand, is that he demanded a bribe for the admission or alteration of a matter of fact. The issue between him and the representative of Marshal Woronzow is broad and clear enough. But the unlucky *Courrier du Dimanche* is prosecuted by Prince Simon Woronzow for publication of the calumny, though it strenuously took the part of the late Marshal in the transaction. At this rate, what



mercy can it expect from Prince Dolgoroukoff? Such is at present our information on a scandal, the web of which was yet to be unwoven, and which is likely to attract interest in every country in Europe.

#### THE PROPAGATION OF RACES.

Nothing can be more certain than that the increase of population is the greatest of political questions, or that there is no law known which should justify us in expecting the increase as a right. Indeed, judging from the analogies on which such law should be framed, the Anglo-Saxon race ought to be approaching its term of increase. Already it has certainly excelled every other existing pure race, except the Chinese, and probably every race which has ever held power on earth.

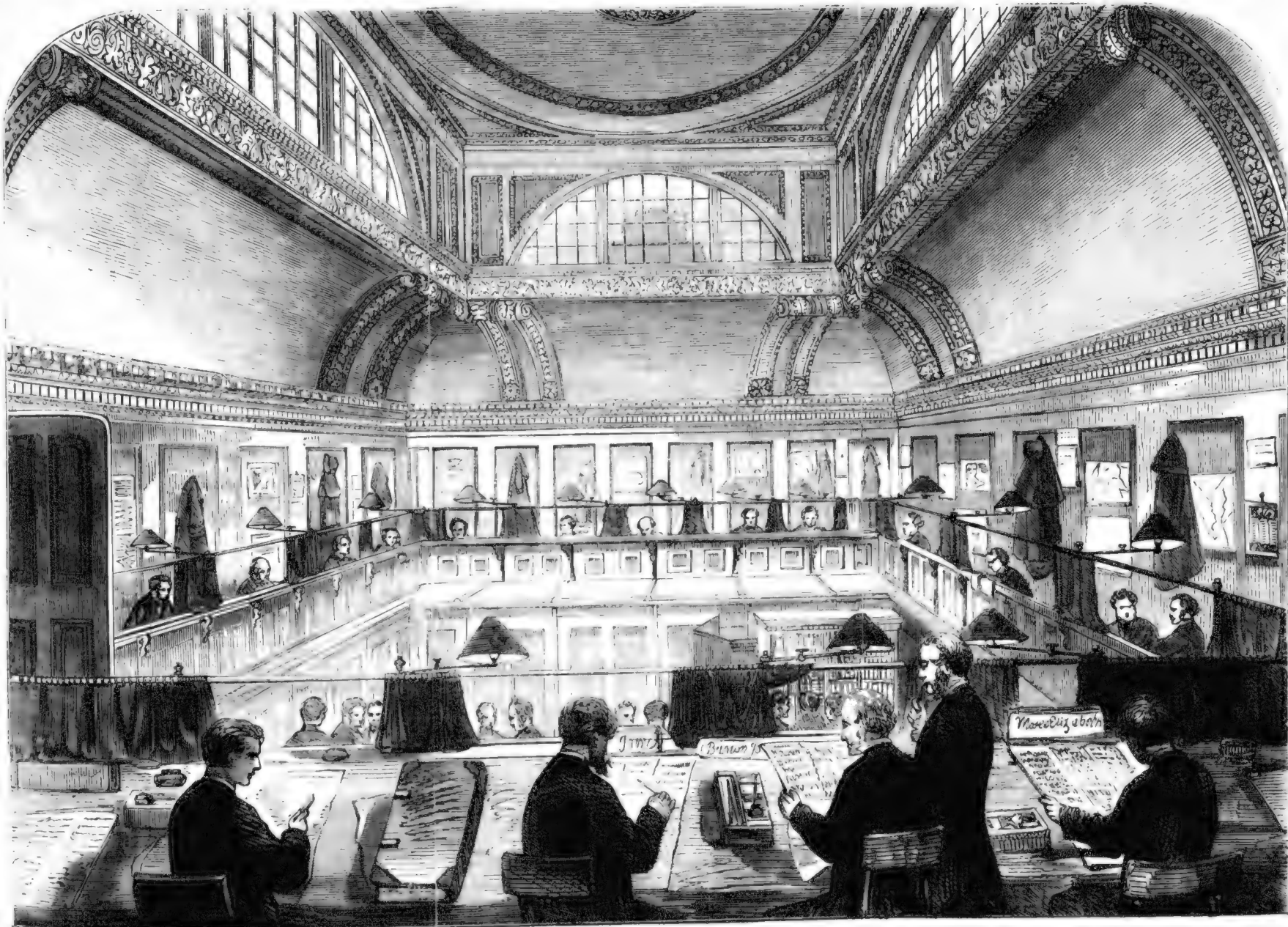
1. We say the increase is the greatest of political questions, for, though dominant races are not the only tribes which multiply, every race seems hitherto to have increased during the period of its advance, and declined or remained stationary after its decline. The Greeks, from the dawn of their civilisation, began to swarm off from their little birthplace, till, fifty years after the death of Alexander, Greeks had filled the islands of the Mediterranean and populated Asia Minor, were the sinew of the people of the countries we now call European Turkey, were the dominant race and city population in Egypt, and the warrior class of Persia, ruled in Bactria over a great kingdom, and founded all along the Mediterranean colonies which rose into great cities. Their rate of increase, if we may judge in the absence of statistics, must for some years have been as rapid as our own. Suppose it had gone on till the Greeks were as numerous as the Chinese! The population of Rome and Roman Italy increased, in the face of devastating wars, throughout the whole period of the Republic, perhaps later; for, though the Emperors complained that Romans were wanting to fill the armies, they as colonists stamped their language, laws, and municipal habits deep upon the surface of the world. The rise of Mohammedanism must have been accompanied by a sudden increase in the prolificness of the Arab tribes, for though it is probable that the usual estimate of the population of Arabia

is absurdly below the truth, yet tribes unmistakably Arab in lineage are now found from the Riff to the mountains of Armenia. Suppose the multiplication had continued, and Arabs had spread, as they expected, over the whole earth. So, too, the Turks, originally a clan, multiplied to about twelve millions, and it is because the "spawning force" is gone that the Turkish empire is perishing as Lamartine said, of want of Turks. We are accustomed to think much of the qualities of our race; but of what avail would its capacities have been but for this mysterious power of reproduction, which enables us to build mighty States with the mere surplus of our population? Suppose England had, during modern history, remained five millions strong; or suppose the multiplication had ceased even in 1816, and we were left to maintain the terrible struggle for independence with fewer people than Prussia or the Hungarian kingdom.

2. There is no conceivable reason why we should not have been left, for, amidst a wilderness of theories, the only law discoverable is the total absence of law. Why should a race stop short at a given point? The instances we have quoted above would point to the idea that the vital energy which produces conquest produces also an increase of numbers. But the facts are wholly opposed to that belief. The Irish, before emancipation, while still one of the crushed races, multiplied like flies. The serfs of Russia increase as fast as freemen, and the negroes of the South faster than their lords. This last instance is not conclusive, for we do not know how far the increase is in the mulattoes, who may share the energy of their sires, but it is still fatal to the theory of the link between dominance and multiplication. The common belief that the presence of means of subsistence will account for increased numbers is equally disproved. Irishmen, as they approached starvation, multiplied the faster, and all aristocracies, who are of necessity well fed, die out. Why, besides, should England with fifteen millions multiply while it did not multiply with five? Civilisation, we have said, seems contemporaneous with increase; but the French stand in the front rank of civilisation, and their increase has stopped. They gain by conquest, but England adds a new Savoy to her



CENSUS OFFICE, CRAIG'S COURT.



INDEXING DEPARTMENT (GALLERY) OF THE CENSUS OFFICE.



population every year without it. Why, moreover, should there be no increase among the Jews after their dispersion? They were not an effete race, but outlived the bitterness of their persecutors. Suppose, after their dispersion, they had multiplied at the Anglo-Saxon rate. They would now exceed in number the whole existing population of the earth, and the history of the world would have been changed for ever. Yet, why should Jews not multiply as well as Slaves or Saxons? We shall be told that there are moral considerations. Well, the negroes, among whom there is almost promiscuous intercourse, multiply faster than the Puritan population of Connecticut; and the Chinese, the worst race on earth, have grown from a tribe into a third of the population of the world. Why do races, again, which have once grown, stop growing? There is no natural law compelling nations to stop at a number, as men stop at seven feet of height; for the Chinese are six times as numerous as the most numerous of civilised tribes. Suppose there had been three hundred millions of Greeks, or Roman citizens, or Frenchmen—we would add Englishmen, but that we are still increasing at a rate which, if it continues, will make us in 1900 one hundred and twenty millions; and in 1940, less than a hundred years hence, more numerous than the whole population of Europe, Russia included. Forty years more after that, a space of time less than the reign of the four Georges, would make us five hundred millions; and, in all probability, sole masters of the globe. There are plenty of means of subsistence. Fill temperate America, North and South, as England is filled, and it would hold the whole, and leave great regions for still wider expansion. That any such increase is likely we do not believe; but that it should be even possible is a political fact to which all European complications, and quarrels, and aspirations are the merest trifles. There is no ground on which to deny or affirm the speculation. The Athenian, the noblest human being who ever appeared upon the earth's surface, has died out. The Chinese, who would have been missed just as much as a rat, has increased to three hundred millions. If he, why not the Anglo-Saxon, who owns already all climates, and who multiplies in all?—*Spectator*.

### OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

MR. E. T. SMITH has just put forward a sort of official announcement informing the public that he will not open her Majesty's Theatre for Italian opera this summer. This is the first instance we can remember of a manager communicating to the public his negative intentions; and there will really be no limit to the length of theatrical advertisements if directors once get into the habit of telling us all that they propose to leave undone in the course of any given season. In the case of Mr. E. T. Smith and Her Majesty's Theatre there is evidently no necessity for going into particulars; but if any one opens again what was once the first musical theatre in London, and gives such performances as the late lessee was in the habit of offering to his subscribers, we trust that he will explain his views in retaining the services of an imperfect orchestra and an unruly chorus. Mr. E. T. Smith attributes his failure as a director of Italian opera to the enormous expense he was put to in giving what he probably considers were most excellent operatic representations, and which his advertisements of last season always declared to have been attended with immense success. Doubtless his expenditure at Her Majesty's Theatre was enormous, but also it was of a most injudicious character; and this year it appeared certain that it would be even greater and less wisely directed than before. Ever since Mr. Smith has been an operatic manager he has thought of nothing but of having good names in his bills, and has neglected his orchestra and chorus in a most fatal manner. It is so easy to say that the chorus will be "numerous and efficient," and that the orchestra will be "composed of the first instrumentalists of the day;" but these general announcements are not of the least avail when the impresario has to state what *solo* singers he has engaged. Here names are necessary, and, accordingly, singers with good names (having also, for the most part, good voices, though, now and then, they may be a little worn) are retained. Mr. E. T. Smith's failure last season may be accounted for by his having neglected what must always form the basis of an efficient operatic corps. He may have spent too much or too little; but what money he *did* spend he spent indiscreetly. One evil of the star system applied to operatic performances is, considering it from the manager's own point of view, that it leaves him too much at the mercy of his principal singers. What a blow the loss of Mario would have been to Mr. Gye if he had depended less than he fortunately does on his orchestra and chorus, and on the general perfection of his company! As it is, the chief loser by the secession of Signor Mario will be Signor Mario himself. Her Majesty's Theatre is closed not only to him, but also to Mme. Grisi. There is a chance, it is said, of his appearing at some concerts at the Crystal Palace (a nice place to sing at, especially for a tenor whose period of decadence has now fairly begun!); but we fancy the great field for his exertions this year will be the provinces.

"Rigoletto"—Verdi's masterpiece, as it seems to us—was played at the Royal Italian Opera on Tuesday with the same cast as last season, except that Mario was replaced by Signor Neri-Baraldi, who has much to learn before he will make us forget his predecessor in the part of the Duke of Mantua. It would be impossible, however, to find another Gilda as charming as Mme. Miolan-Carvalho; and Ronconi is the only singer on the stage who can act the character of Rigoletto.

The last Monday Popular Concert (the sixteenth of the present season) was for the benefit of M. Charles Hallé, an admirable pianist, who loves to play the highest class of music, and who has done as much as any musician living not only to please but also to improve the taste of our musical audiences. The violinists at the Monday Popular Concerts have followed one another like fair and foul weather, with the important difference, however, that they have all been excellent (witness the names of Wieniawski, Joachim, Sainton, Becker, Vieuxtemps, &c.); but nearly all the pianoforte-playing, which forms so important an element in the attractiveness of these entertainments, has been done by Miss Arabella Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé. Indeed, with the exception of Herr Lubeck, who appeared once or twice at the Monday Popular Concerts last summer, we believe no pianist except the two most estimable ones above mentioned ever performed there at all. The appreciation in which Mr. Hallé is held by the musical public of London was sufficiently shown by his enthusiastic reception on Monday last, when he appeared at the end of the first part of the concert to play Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata." In the second part Mr. Hallé performed, with M. Vieuxtemps, the melodious and thoroughly beautiful sonata in F major for pianoforte and violin, by the same composer, a composition which promises to be as eminently popular at the Monday Popular Concerts as the Kreutzer sonata itself. The other pianoforte pieces of the evening were Schubert's "Impromptu in B flat," a simple, charming melody, most gracefully "varied," and one of Chopin's elegant (frequently exquisite) waltzes, which, with all their beauty, do not seem comparable to us, as regards originality and character, to his inimitable mazourkas. We mention the fact (as it appears to us) without regretting it. Were it otherwise a favourite theory of ours would be destroyed or at least damaged. The waltz is a German dance with a *quasi* German name (for which reason, by-the-way, it ought not to be bespelt "valse" in the programmes of the Monday Popular Concerts), and there is something in the nature of a happily-endowed and thoroughly national German musician which makes him produce waltz melodies as naturally as the Rhine produces carp. On the other hand, the mazourka is a Polish dance, with a genuine Polish name (derived from *mazour*, an inhabitant of the province of Mazovia, of which the capital is Varshava, or Warsaw, which was the birthplace of Szopin, or Chopin), and there is something in the nature of a happily-endowed and thoroughly national Polish musician which makes him produce mazourkas as naturally as the Niemen produces whatever fish the Niemen happens to be celebrated

for. But you must not expect to catch Rhenish fish in the Niemen, or Polish fish in the Rhine—in spite of which Mr. Charles Hallé played Chopin's waltz in A flat with excellent expression and taste.

The quartets performed at this concert were Haydn's quartet in E major for the usual stringed instruments, led by M. Vieuxtemps, and Mozart's in G minor for pianoforte (Mr. Charles Hallé), violin (M. Vieuxtemps), viola (M. Schreurs), and violoncello (M. Paque).

Miss Banks, of the pretty and particularly English voice, was to have sung Schubert's "Ave Maria" and Dussek's "Now summer hath departed," but did not, being prevented therefrom by indisposition. Mr. Sims Reeves was to have sung, and did sing in his very best style, Mozart's "Dalla sua pace" (one of the additional airs for Don Giovanni); and Mendelssohn's fresh, vigorous, yet thoroughly tender "Hunting Song" (No. 2 of the set of three inscribed Op. 84).

### THE EXHIBITIONS.—FRENCH AND FLEMISH GALLERY.

OF the four exhibitions at present open in London, the best for many reasons—but principally because it contains the most interesting pictures—is that of the works of foreign artists at Mr. Gambart's Gallery, 120, Pall-mall. Also, it is the best, because it is the smallest. In fine, there is less to pay attention to, and more to enjoy there, than at other exhibitions. Perhaps, too, something in the pleasure we derive from looking at the pictures in the French and Flemish Gallery ought to be put down to the unfamiliarity of the style of the great majority of the works, if not to us, at least to most of our readers, of whom we are just now thinking more even than of ourselves. However, there are some half-dozen French painters (and paintresses—which, at least, is as good a word as "authoresses") with whose productions the amateurs of England must by this time have made tolerably intimate acquaintance. First of these in English estimation stands, we think, Mlle. Rosa Bonheur, the great animal "paintress" (or *peintresse*—would the French Academy like the word?), the depicter (or depictrix) of "The Horse Fair," "The Charcoal-burners," &c. But what French artist ever had a greater success in England than Gérôme, whose "Duel after the Masquerade" was not only admired in the original, but was bought in the engraving, and which even suggested to Mr. Fitzball the plot of a very bad three-act drama. Then Meissonier has been praised by every one, and not an atom too much, for his exquisite little cabinet pictures, which frequently testify to a dramatic power on the part of the painter not frequently evinced by historical painters of the greatest reputation. As for Edouard Frère (did we not once say, at least it occurred to us, that he ought to be called Edouard Père, so fond is he of children?), nothing can be said of the graceful naturalness of this artist's pictures of children that must not have occurred to every mother, sister, father (unless inhuman), and brother (unless spiteful), who have visited the French and Flemish Gallery during the last few years.

Last year, and the year before, the Flemings made their appearance in Pall-mall in great strength. This year so few Hollanders of mark have contributed to the French and Flemish Gallery that we shall confine our remarks to the performances of the French artists alone. Altogether there are only one hundred and thirty-seven pictures in the collection; and what particularly pleases us is, that out of this number a very large proportion are works of real interest, while there are very few of those canvases on the walls that one would wish to have not merely removed, but carried "anywhere out of the world." The French and Flemish Gallery and the various English exhibitions at present open in London are, of course, formed under quite different conditions. At the former the director tells us that he has gathered together certain specimens of paintings of the French and Flemish schools; and we expect (and find) in his collection works by artists of high Continental reputation. The one hundred and thirty-seven pictures on view at the Foreign Gallery must not, then, be compared with the same number of works at the Portland Gallery, nor even with the entire collection, four times as large though it be, nor even with the entire collection at the British Institution, which is six times as large; inasmuch as at the two last-named exhibitions a large number of contributions from students, and from beginners who do not even study, must always be found. For similar reasons, the one hundred and thirty-seven pictures at the London Foreign Gallery are superior to the first hundred and thirty-seven that might be met with at one of the annual exhibitions of the works of living artists in Paris.

If after what we have said about the French and Flemish Gallery any one goes there in the expectation of finding masterpieces on its walls, then that sanguine visitor will most certainly be disappointed. But he will find plenty of pleasing pictures there, several works of remarkable cleverness by artists who are scarcely known, and here and there, it must be confessed, a production of no great merit by some artist of considerable reputation—Gudin, for instance, who passes for an admirable marine-painter in France (where the immense majority of the population never can overcome sea-sickness, and their visitors to the seaside spend their time in getting up private theatricals)—Gudin has sent two works which do not appear to us at all worthy of his name or even of his talent, which is certainly inferior to the reputation attached to it. The best of them is called "The Signal." A vessel is seen in the distance—probably, but not certainly, in distress. At least, a vessel may be in greater distress than the one represented in this picture without being in much danger. On a rock in the foreground are some persons who are evidently anxious about something or other, but whether to save or to be saved it would be difficult for any one not in the artist's confidence to say. Out of one side of the rock a flight of steps seems to have been carved. Nature's kindly hand can scarcely have done this; so we must imagine that the large lump of stone has been placed where it stands, in the midst of the waves, by man. That being the case, we must, of course, infer that the lump of stone is close to the shore, and that those who are standing on it are telegraphing for the benefit of the people in the boat, who, however, could in no way be benefited by their signals. The picture is wrongly conceived and unmeaning, however we may look at it; and the hard, metallic-looking sea, which forms so large a portion of it, is quite unnatural. We may here observe that we do not believe M. Gudin acquired the reputation he enjoys in France by painting legitimate sea-pieces (for there are, of course, numbers of artists and amateurs in France who know what the sea is really like), but that he owes his popularity to the ingenuity and audacity with which he has represented French vessels of war innumerable (and to the historical reader unknown) instances blowing English vessels of war to pieces. We know perfectly well that the French are as brave at sea as they are on land, and that they will fight to the last moment under any disadvantage, but all Europe knows that they have not been in the habit of getting the better of us in naval actions.

Another disappointing picture in this exhibition is "The Sad Story," by Robert Fleury, who has a certain position in his own country as an historical painter. Such works as this "Sad Story" can do him no good anywhere.

We have little to say about the pictures exhibited by artists who, having a reputation to maintain, seem determined to maintain it, or who from their very genius cannot, perhaps, do otherwise. Simply to call attention to them will be sufficient. Mlle. Bonheur, then, whom we mention first, as being the best known to the general public of all the artists who have contributed to the London Foreign Gallery during the eight years of its existence, has sent three charming little works—some Scotch cattle, some delightfully ragged Shetland ponies, and "the Three Brothers," a tri of young donkeys, who look almost comic, from the naturalness and truthfulness with which the artist has represented them.

Another animal-painter has sent some "Cows in the Shade," in

which we do not much admire either the cows or the shade beneath which they are resting. "Beufs à l'oiseille" would have been the proper title of this work.

Diaz is represented by a picture of some "Turkish Children," full of lively, sensuous, Oriental colour.

Edouard Frère's "Scenes in Humble Life" are all exquisite, not from their mere reality (itself remarkable enough), but, above all, from the naturalness and delicacy of the sentiment which pervades them. "Feeding the Baby" and "The Young Mother" show the most wonderful observation of infantine expression, both of face and of figure.

Gérôme has contributed four works, of which the two best seem to us to be "The Donkey-driver at Cairo" and the "Diogenes at Athens." Many, however, will think that there is too much dignity and too little cynicism (indeed, actually no cynicism) in the face of Diogenes.

Eugène L'Ami's "Battle of the Alma" is a spirited painting. We cannot tell what period of the action it represents, which is perhaps, however, our fault, and not the artist's. The French Staff is seen occupying a position close to a mound covered with dead English. On the other side of the mound is the Highland Brigade, or at least a regiment of Highlanders.

Meissonier's sole contribution is called "In Confidence." It is painted on a larger scale than this master usually affects, and represents two men—one young, the other middle-aged—in the costume of the eighteenth century, talking over their second bottle of burgundy. The young man is "confiding" some secret—of course about a woman—to his more seasoned friend, who does not seem to think the secret such a very remarkable one. All this is told most naturally. The figures, and especially the attitudes of the two men are admirable. The colouring of the picture is less rich than Meissonier's colouring usually is.

The last contributor of whose works we shall make special mention is Decamps, the great painter of Eastern scenes, and certainly one of the greatest painters (more especially as a colourist) that modern France has produced. His "Wood-gatherers," in the French and Flemish Gallery, is by no means one of the best specimens of his style that could have been found, but nothing that Decamps ever painted is without interest or without great merit.

### EXTRAORDINARY OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

SOME years ago a line of "Favorite" omnibuses was established from the General Post Office, Dublin, to Roundtown, running through Rathmines and Rathgar—the great thoroughfare about Dublin. During the day the "Favorite" omnibuses ran every fifteen minutes, and after six o'clock p.m. every half hour. The line was very well conducted. On Saturday night the omnibus No. 7 left Roundtown at nine o'clock, and arrived in the usual time at the Canal-bridge, to which there is a sharp ascent on both sides. The driver pulled up to let out a passenger on the bridge. While the conductor was taking the fare the omnibus began to back down the incline towards Rathmines. In the effort to urge on the horses, which were fresh and spirited, one or both became restive, the pole got entangled in the harness, the driver lost control over them, the omnibus continued to back up on the road towards Portobello Barracks, and then, turning rather sharp round, it was pushed violently up the rising ground to the lock basin, bursting and passing through the wooden railing; and before any assistance could be rendered the omnibus, horses and all, were precipitated into the canal. The driver (who is said to have been perfectly sober) kept his seat till the omnibus went down, and was dragged out of the water by a policeman. Nothing is known of the way in which the conductor acted on the occasion. There were six inside passengers, all of whom lost their lives. The scene was fearful. In a place the most unlikely, where the possibility of danger could scarcely be imagined, six human beings, shut up in an omnibus, were plunged into a dark chamber, 16 or 20 ft deep, half full of water, shrieking and struggling for help in vain. The horses were plunging furiously, striking their hoofs against the smooth, slimy stone walls, and splashing the water about in their convulsive efforts for life. The people on the bridge and around the place were thrown into confusion and horror—shouting for help, rushing to and fro, striving to let off the water, to break open the omnibus, to do something to save the lives of the passengers. All was vain. The cries gradually died away. When, after an interval of twenty minutes, the top of the omnibus was broken in with a hatchet, all were dead. The following are the names of the victims—Mrs. Byrne, aged twenty-six, and her infant child; Mr. Gunn, proprietor of a music establishment in Westland-row; a man named Cunningham, a night watchman in one of the docks; Mrs. O'Connell, the wife of a solicitor from the county of Clare; Miss O'Connell, her daughter, aged eighteen years, who, we are told, "was at St. Patrick's ball in the Castle a few evenings before, and was much admired for her singular beauty." The horses also perished.

As far as the inquest has gone no blame is attached to the driver and conductor of the omnibus. Both were proved to have been quite sober at the time, and they bore the character of steady, careful men. It was usual to stop for the purpose of letting out passengers on the top of the bridge, where there is barely room for the wheels on the level spot between the inclines. The omnibus stopped before it quite reached the top, and almost immediately began to run back. During this process, which occupied only three or four minutes, the efforts of the driver had the effect of turning the horses' heads towards Rathmines, and they thus backed into the canal. The conductor remained behind the omnibus most of the time, the omnibus door being shut. One of the witnesses believed there was "plenty of time" to open it; but none of the passengers were heard asking to have it opened. The wooden railing, had it been sound, might have saved the passengers; but the portion in the ground was quite rotten, and gave way like paper. It was put up many years ago, and was merely intended as a protection to foot passengers, and never could, in the opinion of one witness, have resisted the weight and force of the omnibus. If the railing had been, as it should have been, no lives would have been lost.

HOW SHIPS ARE BURNED AT SEA.—In the London Docks, a few days since, the American ship *Hortense*, loaded and about to sail for Port Phillip, was discovered to be on fire. With much damage to the cargo this was, fortunately, extinguished; and then it was found that a large quantity of lucifer-matches and other combustible matters of a highly dangerous character, and very indifferently packed, formed part of the cargo.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—About two o'clock on Tuesday morning the constable on duty at the mansion of the Duchess of Somerset, Park-lane, discovered a private of the Coldstream Guards lying in the area of the mansion. It appears that the soldier, being intoxicated, mistook the area railings of the Duchess's residence for those of Hyde Park, and so climbed over them and fell through some wire netting to the bottom of the area, where he was found—seriously injured.

THE EMBANKMENT OF THE THAMES.—There is now reason to hope that that greatest of London improvements, the embankment of the Thames, may be effected without the obstructions and delay which commonly attend measures for the public benefit. The embankment of the river has been a favourite speculative topic for many years; but it is probable that, if the necessity of providing a place for the great sewer without stopping and breaking up the Strand had not been urgent, it might have remained for as many more a thing to wish for, and perhaps, at last, to despair of. The House of Commons has now overcome the principal difficulty attending the plan: it has made up its mind to provide the requisite money. It would have been a great misfortune had it decided otherwise. It has resolved to renew, for this purpose, and for a term of ten years, the duty of 9d. a ton on coal now levied under the authority of several Acts of Parliament, by which, also, the money is appropriated to works of public utility. This portion of the coal duties expires in the present year; in continuing them Sir G. Lewis contracts very considerably the area within which they are levied, reducing the radius of the circle from twenty to ten miles. It is calculated that the increased duty raised within this circuit will yield about a million and three-quarters sterling—money sufficient, with good management, to complete the work upon a worthy scale.



**II** Persevering friction with this ointment will exterminate these jail-giving and weakening parasites. Worms constantly producing fever and convulsions in children, may thus be present, and permanently expelled without irritating the child by administering medicines internally.







# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1861

## The Census.

### THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL SOMERSET HOUSE.

ALTHOUGH it is no further back than the year 1837 that this important office can be said to have been put into right working order, there is no other department of our Government the labours of which have awakened so much interest, or which have made themselves so familiar to the masses of all classes of the community. By means of a system wisely planned, and carried out in an able manner, we are enabled through the working of the Registrar-General's Office to take periodical accounts of the duration of human life—that most valuable of all the portions of a nation's wealth. Through the same agency we are furnished with comparative tables of the various and peculiar conditions of the people, the divisions and extent of all kinds of labour, the duration of the years of the life of those employed in the most opposite ways, the growth of large towns, the effect of the increase of the people under certain conditions of health and life, and other statistics of the greatest importance.

Aided by a devoted and most able staff at Somerset House, and a well-organised army of registrars and sub-registrars scattered throughout the land, the Registrar-General is not only enabled to make regular returns of the births and marriages, and the number and causes of death, &c., but, assisted by the best medical and scientific advice, the reports from this office direct attention to all matters of a sanitary character, and which in innumerable cases lead to improvements. By this means, and by the co-operation of the public press, note of warning is given of approaching pestilence, and other hints which we trust will be more carefully attended to for the future than has been the case in years gone by. While thinking of the advantages of the system of registration now in use, and of the neglect in this respect in those days when the Maypole stood in the Strand, not a stone's throw from Somerset House, of the plagues and pestilences of those Maypole-days, of the sad destruction of life and health, and that terrible visitation which in 1665 swept away so many thousands, and other matters of the past, we make our way as rapidly as possible through the rush of omnibuses, cabs, and other carriages, to this, one of the most graceful of the metropolitan edifices of comparatively recent date. At the west side of the fine central entrance—after passing the glazed case in which is usually to be seen the portly and scarlet-clad porter—we come, still under the archway, to the en-

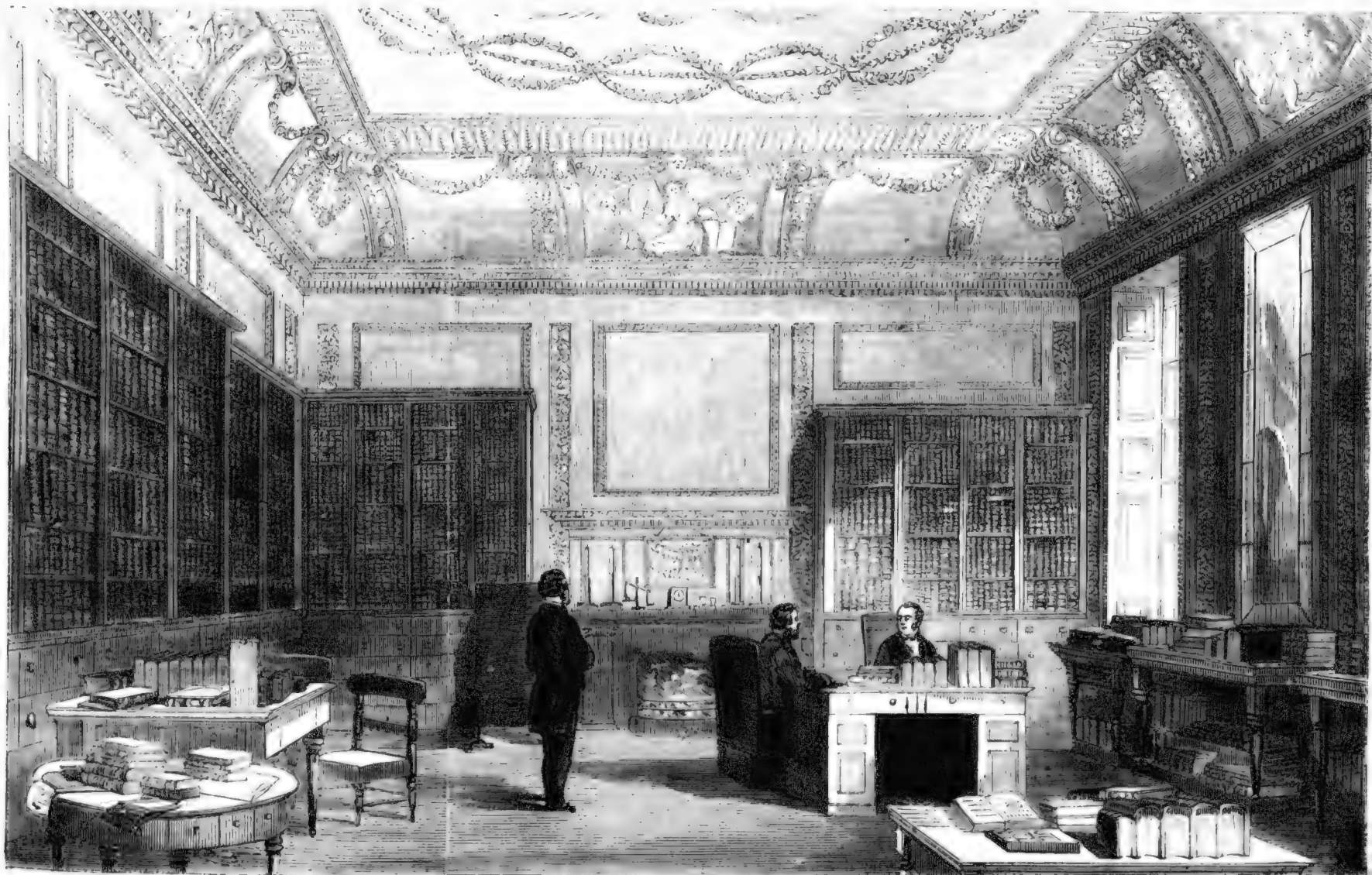


GEORGE GRAHAM, ESQ., REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

trance of the Registrar-General's Office. Many will remember this doorway in the times when the Royal Academy of Arts held its exhibitions here, and when the Royal Society of Antiquaries was wont to assemble in this portion of the building.

On entering the Registrar-General's department we observe a spacious hall and staircase of finely-devised Italian architecture. In this hall is an office for inquiries respecting registers and other matters. We will not, however, at present stop here, or look into the apartment which leads from the hall, and on which is painted the words "Search Room," but ascend the staircase which has been so often trod by Reynolds, Barry, Richard Wilson, Gainsborough, Nollekens, Zoffany, Angelica Kauffman, and others. Not only, however, have great artists trod these stairs, but men like Burke, Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and other worthies have wandered this way; and West, in his early days, has gone to and fro with his palette and paint-box for the purpose of touching some of those pictures which were so much admired by King George III. We have thoughts, too, of Fuseli, Opie, and Northcote; of Turner when a youth, and of his purely-coloured and beautiful pictures; and of other men of fame in English art. On what may be called the first floor of the building the decorations are so tasteful in character that they are well worthy of the attention of the student in architecture and ornamental art. Entering a large and finely-proportioned apartment, we meet with a kindly reception from the Registrar-General, who is devoted to the business of his office, and anxious to afford any useful information in connection with it to the public. This room used formerly to be the Council Room of the Royal Academy (See Engraving). The ceiling is ornamented with the old-fashioned festoons and wreaths of fruits, flowers, and plants in plaster, which formed so favourite a part of the interior ornamentation of houses in the reigns of Elizabeth, Charles I., Queen Anne, and for years afterwards, and which might with advantage be again introduced.

In the centre of the ceiling of this room is a square compartment made to open in which was formerly a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. This, we believe, may be now found at the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square. Through the aperture which this painting screened the pictures intended for exhibition in the large room above were hoisted. In the eaves above the cornice in this apartment there are still remaining some very finely-coloured designs. A valuable collection of Parliamentary reports and other books of useful reference are now ranged round the panelled walls. Above the mantelpiece is an old print showing an exhibition of the Royal Academy (in the room above) in the



THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ROOM AT SOMERSET HOUSE.



days when ladies wore the most monstrous of bonnets and the waists of the dresses were beginning to be short and the skirts scanty. In this is seen the youthful King George III., prim-looking Queen Charlotte, and the future George IV. (in a close-fitting suit, adorned with many buttons, and other members of the Royal family. Adjoining this is another apartment, which is also well ornamented, and in compartments of the ceiling of which are monograms of the Royal Antiquarian Society. This is a finely-proportioned room, and in it Dr. Stukeley has explained to interested audiences his wonderful theories respecting Roman encampments at the Brill, Somers-town, and elsewhere. Often have those walls resounded with the strife of words uttered by learned and angry antiquaries on cunning inscriptions and other old-world matters; what talk here has been about ancient rolls and manuscripts, armour, implements, ancient graves, pottery, rings, coins, and other "nick-nacks." These have, however, given place to discourses on matters connected with the present health and numbers of the people; and where so many ancient curiosities have been exhibited is now to be seen the marvellous calculating-machine, the invention of a couple of Swiss mathematicians. In this part of the establishment are the rooms of Dr. Farr, Mr. Horace Mann, and Mr. Hammick, all of whom have world-wide reputations.

On the floor above active work is going forward: in chambers loaded with the returns of births, marriages, and deaths, from both town and country, intelligent persons are at work. To this part of the establishment the vast mass of the reports of births, marriages, and deaths from all the districts of Great Britain are raised from the hall as they arrive by an ingeniously-contrived machine. Here the names of those who have just been born into the world, of those who have entered into the state of matrimony, and others who have passed from their often-troubled labours, are arranged, from the original certificates, and the index clerks, in a gallery fixed in the upper part of the room in which the chief part of the pictures of the Royal Academy Exhibition were formerly hung, pursue their busy labours. Here are numerous persons engaged in writing on large sheets of parchment the names of those whose births, &c., have been certified. One is employed on the name Smith in the following manner:—

Surname	Christian Name	Sub-Registration District	Vol.	Page.
Smith.	John.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.	1. D.	402

The John Smiths who die even in a quarter of a year number over a hundred, and there are besides long lists of names of Smith, John Thomas; Smith, Thomas John; Smith, White; Smith, Jones; and many other Smiths and Snyths, Snythes, Smithies, &c. Scarcely less numerous are the Browns. In this list are Brown, John; Brown, White; Brown, Sidney; Brown, Algerney; and other Browns too numerous to particularise.

These indexes are written in a large, bold, and very clear hand. The work is paid for as piecemeal, and we are told that some of the writers can make one thousand entries like the one above mentioned in a day. This employment is very monotonous, and those thus engaged say that it much affects the memory. One person who had been indexing for twenty years remarked that in course of time it becomes simply mechanical: "and, sir," said he, "if on a sudden you were to take the sheet away on which I was recently writing I do not think, if a large reward were offered, that it would be possible for me to tell you the last half dozen names I had been entering." Another writer said, "I had a little child who died a while ago, and, although my name is rather peculiar, I did not notice that I had been writing the list of my own name. This was a death-list; but somehow the thought came to me that my poor little child should be here somewhere, and, on looking higher up, I found the index of his death which I had shown down without observation." It is from such scenes as this, shown in our engraving, that we are able to form some estimate of the extent of the people of a great nation, when it is seen that simply to record the list of births, marriages, and deaths requires the constant efforts of such a large number to register them. As these lists are completed they are gathered together, arranged, and substantially bound in large volumes, which are properly dated and numbered.

Even before the names, addresses, &c., come into the hands of these writers much management is required. We are, forced, however, in consequence of limited space, to pass over these arrangements without particular mention, and proceed to the Search Room. In this apartment, in iron cases, are the large volumes of the index, the manufacturing of which we have seen up stairs. From the floor of this apartment rise rows of these books in iron safes. A spiral iron staircase leads to a second tier of volumes, and higher up is another range, all secured by iron cases against fire.

The great advantage of the plan of the registration of births, marriages, deaths, &c., which is carried out in the Registrar-General's department, is not generally understood. It may, therefore, be worth while to again mention that previous to the year 1837 these important registers, on which the rightful claims to property so much depend, were scattered over all parts of the country. In many parish churches throughout the towns and country the registration-books were carelessly kept. In some Dissenting chapels and burial-grounds there were no registers of births and burials kept at all, and many instances are recorded in which for money and other considerations even the parish books had been tampered with, and children declared illegitimate, lawful wives rendered unable to prove marriages which had actually taken place, and lands and wealth had either passed into wrong hands or been wasted by years of litigation. In days gone by the difficulty of proving a birth, marriage, or death was often very great; and instances are mentioned of £1000 having been offered as a reward for the discovery of a single certificate; and it is reported in connection with several important trials, and in order to give evidence of deaths, grave and tombstones have been taken from their positions and produced in courts of justice. Since 1837, in addition to the records which are preserved by parish authorities, &c., the certificate of every birth, marriage, and death has been registered with the greatest care and lodged in the Somerset House Office.

The extent of this labour will be understood by descending to the vaults below, where, in arched chambers of immense strength and extent, are in many volumes the genuine certificates of upwards of 28,000,000 persons who have either been born into life, married, or passed into the grave. These books are all bound in black leather, lettered so as to be easily referred to. The sable colour contrasts strongly with the whitewashed brickwork; and the clear gaslight, at intervals, helps to produce an effect singularly solemn and impressive. From time to time an attendant glides into the place in search of some volume which he takes for reference, passing it up a trap-hole to the Search Room for the purpose of being copied or inspected. In these numerous books of death there are the names of paupers and patriots; those of soldiers in the ranks and officers of all grades up to Arthur Duke of Wellington. Here are to be found records of nonentities, side by side with those once learned in the law, or distinguished in literature, art, or science. Here, obscured as it were by long rolls of names of humble citizens, are the names of distinguished departed Statesmen, illustrious Peers, and even of Royalty itself. In other chambers of a similar description, all lighted with gas, and carefully heated and ventilated to prevent any risk of damage from damp, are the birth and marriage certificates. The books containing the records of births are bound in red, and those of the marriages in green.

From these apartments we, by a flight of steps, descend still further underground; and it is worth while to remark that in Somerset House, below the level of the roadway of the Strand, there are attics and other chambers which are almost as extensive as those above. In a singularly picturesque vault are volumes, not of

regular size like those already mentioned, but of many shapes, the majority of them of considerable antiquity. These are the registers of the several bodies of persons dissenting from the Established Church, and other than parochial registers. Here are about 7000 registers from 3630 religious congregations, viz.:—

	Books.
The Foreign Protestant Churches	57
The Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists	2264
The Wesleyan Methodists in their several branches	818
The Moravians	10
The Lady Huntingdon's Connection	44
The Calvinistic Methodists	436
The Swedenborgians	21
Total	3630

Each of these registers was authenticated at the time of its delivery to this office under the signature of the minister or of some officer connected with the particular body from whom it was received.

These registers have been classed in lists, according to the various counties, examined, and their authenticity investigated, by commissioners appointed by the Crown.

The oldest of these records are the registers of the Walloon and French Churches. They commence in the year 1567, and are the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials of foreigners who, flying from religious persecution in their own countries, have from time to time been received with hospitality in England. Their Churches were established in London, Canterbury, Norwich, Southampton, and other towns. The first considerable influx of these foreigners appears to have been from Flanders in the reign of Edward VI. Their numbers were greatly augmented in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, after the massacre of Paris in 1572, and in later times after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. There are also registers belonging to the German Chapel Royal and the German Chapel in Trinity-lane, in the city of London. The oldest of these books is of the date 1567, and belonged to a Walloon congregation at Southampton.

It is curious to glance at some of these old records; to note the peculiarities of the handwriting, and some of the entries which have an historical interest; there are, for instance, accounts of prayers being offered up for protection from Almighty God against the threatened Spanish Armada, and of the return of thanks for its destruction, and many other matters of extreme interest.

In 1712 three denominations of Protestant Dissenters, forming a congregation within twelve miles of London, established a registry of births at Dr. Williams's Library in Redcross-street, which continued until 1837: in these books are nearly 50,000 births attested by witnesses.

The registers of the Wesleyans and of the Calvinistic Methodists, of the Countess of Huntingdon's connection, of the Moravians, and of the Swedenborgians, are to be found here, as well as those of the Presbyterians and Independents. They comprise registers of births and baptisms, with some records of deaths and burials, which for the most part have been kept by a church officer, appointed and duly authorised for the purpose by the recognised heads and directors of those religious communities.

In 1818 the Wesleyan Methodists, independently of the Congregational registers, established a metropolitan office in Paternoster-row for the registration of the births and baptisms occurring amongst their different religious communities. The registers from this office, together with certificates on parchment signed by the parents, and by witnesses who may have been present at the birth, as well as by the ministers, are here deposited: there are also registers from several cemeteries, which record 13,416 burials, and 100,000 entries of burials in Bunhill-fields: amongst them will be found the names of Daniel De Foe, John Bunyan, and Dr. Isaac Watts, the hymn-writer.

The marriage and other registers of the Quakers are beautifully kept, and the writing of the marriage certificates and the signatures of those present are most excellent.

The Roman Catholics, the Jews, and East India House authorities, for various reasons declined to deliver up their registers.

We have we believe, mentioned the chief contents of this apartment, with the exception of the registers of Fleet and other marriages. These consist of 289 Fleet books, 10 Mayfair ditto, 3 Mint ditto—302 volumes in all.

Respecting the introduction of the marriage law of 1751, and its effect on the condition, &c., of the people, we will give some particulars elsewhere. It may, however, be well here to remark that before this date the arrangement of many marriages was of a most objectionable description. Not only within the precincts of the Fleet Prison, but elsewhere, could marriages be celebrated by priests of ruined reputation, or by those who, never having taken holy orders, assumed the robes of the clergy. The earliest Fleet register is dated 1674. Many of the early Fleet weddings were really performed at the chapel of the Fleet, but as the practice extended it was found convenient to have other places within the rules of the Fleet, and thereupon many of the Fleet parsons and tavern-keepers fitted up a room in their respective houses or lodgings. Chapel-keepers, or touters, were commonly to be seen in the streets asking the passengers "Sir, or Madam, do you wish to be married?" The parsons took the fees, allowing a portion to the plyers, &c.; and the tavern-keepers, besides sharing in the fees, derived a profit from the sale of liquors which the wedding party drank. In some instances the tavern-keepers kept a parson on their establishment, at a weekly salary of twenty shillings; while others, upon a wedding party arriving, sent for any clergyman they might please to employ, and divided the fee with him.

Most of the taverns near the Fleet kept their registers, in which (as well as in their own books) the parsons entered the weddings. Besides the larger and more carefully-entered registers, there are kept in this vault a number of pocket-books, like the small account-books in use by tradesmen at the present day. These were used when the parsons were in a hurry or could not conveniently, at the time, get access to the larger books for the purpose of entering memoranda of marriages.

Returning to the Search Room, we find a number of persons of both sexes, and seemingly of different conditions, waiting. Others in the galleries above, assisted by attendants, are searching the volumes of the index for the reference of some birth, marriage, or death. Amongst those who have applied for information is a person who requires the death certificate of Thomas Slaughter. He applies at a place for the purpose in the hall, and on the payment of one shilling receives a printed form on which is written the name of the deceased, and some particulars. The inquirer fortunately knows within a few years the time of death, and in the proper volume of the index is found:—

Surname of Deceased.	Christian Name of Deceased.	Sub-Registrar's District.	
Slaughter.	Thomas.	Greenwich.	1 D. 102 Z.

The last figure and letter refer to the volume in the vaults below in which is the registrar's original register of the death of Thomas Slaughter. Sometimes persons apply for the register of a death, &c., and do not know either when it happened or the street or district in which it took place. This often causes considerable loss of time in searching through many volumes. Any required register can, even under the most difficult circumstances, be found by the exercise of a little patience. We have mentioned that one shilling is charged for the privilege of searching; if a copy is required, a further small sum is charged for a stamped duplicate, which will serve every legal purpose.

The certain care of, and ready access to, the registration of the people is a great national advantage. This, however, as we have already hinted, is but a small portion of the benefits derived from

this office, and from those reports of the public health which show in such a remarkable manner the advantages of sanitary improvements, and the need which exists for still greater exertion.

## HOW THE TAKING OF THE CENSUS IS MANAGED.

TAKING THE CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGLAND and Wales are divided into 624 registration districts which are in the care of 624 superintendent registrars. These districts are subdivided into 2190 registration districts, in charge of 2190 registrars, who, for the purpose of taking the Census, are instructed to form their sub-districts into enumeration districts. At the taking of the Census in 1841 there were 35,000 of these districts, and, in 1851, 30,810. These figures show that a large army of intelligent men are required to take the numbers of the nation.

Some time before this important event comes off the registrar of each sub-district is instructed to take measures to divide the parishes and townships into enumeration districts. The boundaries of these must be clearly defined, and care taken that each division shall not be too extensive or over populous for a single person to collect the Census returns in a single day. In estimating the numbers in the enumeration districts the registrar is not to include any public institution having a resident master, matron, or keeper, such as a gaol, prison, penitentiary, house of correction, workhouse, hospital, lunatic asylum, barrack, public school, or public school founded by Royal charter or Act of Parliament. Such institutions will be separately enumerated by the master or keeper.

The next duty of the registrar is to appoint persons of intelligence to fulfil the office of enumerators. These parties must read and write well, and have some knowledge of arithmetic; be of such health as will enable them to go through the necessary exertion; not younger than eighteen years of age or older than sixty-five; they must be temperate, orderly, and respectable, and be such persons as are likely to conduct themselves with strict propriety, and to deserve the goodwill of the inhabitants. They should be also well acquainted with the locality in which they are called to act.

The registrar now prepares a return of the proposed enumeration districts, and the names and other particulars respecting the enumerators he has selected to appoint: this, in a tabular form, must be forwarded to the superintendent-registrar, and by him transmitted to the superintendent at the Census Office, several weeks before the day appointed for taking the Census, for the approval of the Registrar-General. These tables are arranged in the following manner:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Name of Parish or Township to be Enumerated.	Description and Boundary of Proposed Enumeration District.	Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses (being separate buildings in the Enumeration District).	Name, Age, Occupation of Enumerator appointed by the Registrar-General.	Registrar-General.
Torrington Parish.	The whole of the parish of Torrington (including South Green, Fairchild House, Henley Wood, Moor Croats, Moat Farm, Three Ashes, Windmill Hill, Little Burstead, Burstead Common, and Torrington Village.	150	Richard Jones, age 30, Farmer's Son, Little Burstead.	

When all the enumeration districts of a division have been in this manner described the paper is signed by the

\_\_\_\_\_, Registrar of Births and Deaths.  
\_\_\_\_\_, Superintendent Registrar.

And approved of by the Registrar-General.

The registrars are then instructed to supply to the enumerators several documents:—

1. The householders' schedules, with which all our readers have been recently familiar. He must also have double schedules, intended for the use of large establishments, such as schools, hotels, and such public institutions as contain less than 200 inmates, and are, therefore, not included amongst those which are not to be enumerated by the master or head.
2. Enumeration books.
3. Forms for places of worship, schools, and literary institutions.
4. Instructions to enumerators.
5. Books for Public Institutions.—These books are for the use of the keepers, &c., of large institutions above mentioned, and are marked with large letters on the outer cover. W means workhouse; P, prison; L A, lunatic asylum, &c.
6. Lists of places of worship, schools, and literary institutions.

The enumerators being supplied with these books or forms, the registrar then adopts such means as he may consider most efficient to secure the complete and punctual delivery by the enumerators of the householders' schedules and the forms for churches and schools. It is also desirable that, as soon as convenient after the enumerators have been supplied with their books, the registrar should have an interview, either together or separately, with all his enumerators, and then ascertain that each understands the exact boundary of his district, and how the business of enumeration is to be performed; if explanation is required the registrar must give it to the best of his ability, but if any doubtful point arises must apply to the Census Office for advice.

Thus prepared, each enumerator carefully traverses his district for the purpose of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the boundaries, with the number of houses he will have to visit, and with all churches, chapels, and other places for public religious worship, and all schools, both public and private, and whether for Sunday or daily instruction; also, with the residence of the minister, warden, or other manager of every place of worship, and of the master or mistress or other head of every school.

In the course of the week before the day appointed for gathering in the householders' schedules, the enumerator delivers one of these papers to each householder or occupier. He inquires at each house whether it is inhabited by one occupier only, or by more than one, and in the latter case leaves a householders' schedule. He also ascertains whether either of the floors, or apartments, are let out to separate tenants.

On leaving this paper it is the duty of the enumerator to impress upon the party receiving it the importance of the document, give caution against the loss of it, and make it clearly understood that he will call and expect it to be filled up on the following Monday. On visiting each house he is diligently to inquire if any portion is used as a school, and if it is a Sunday or day school, and other particulars. In the form given to him he must note any of those establishments which are not already entered in the registrar's list.

On the important Monday morning when the Census is taken the enumerator is provided with a pencil, or pen and ink, blotting-paper, a portfolio or piece of strong paper in which to carry the householders' schedules, and a copy of the printed instructions with which he has been supplied. Thus prepared, the enumerator proceeds to call at each house in his district: he carefully sees that papers are obtained from the different occupiers, and endeavours to the best of his ability to prevent and discover any errors or omissions, and to see that the description of the occupations, &c., of the persons are correct. There are other important matters to attend to. Our readers will, therefore, see that the office of the enumerator is one which requires care, activity, and circumspection.

Having visited on the day appointed every house in his district



and obtained all the requisite information concerning the inhabitants, the number of uninhabited houses, &c., the next business of the enumerator is to enter the whole in his book, which has to be done in ink. In this book the parishes, townships, hamlets, wards, villages, &c., must be entered in distinct order, and not mixed together, but in the manner shown in the table already given. Having made his book as correct and clear as possible, he must sign the declaration that the account of the population has been faithfully taken by him, and that to the best of his knowledge the same is correct. He must then, on a day appointed, transmit his book to the registrar, together with all the householders' signatures, carefully arranged in order from No. 1 to the last number as they run in his book, and all the returns relating to churches, schools, &c.

The registrar, having received from the whole of the enumerators the documents described, immediately commences a careful examination and revision. In order to make this systematic and effectual, the registrar attends to various points. He sees that the parish or township, ecclesiastical district, city or borough, town, and village, is properly entered at the head of each page, and the name or situation of the house properly denoted in the right column; that the boundaries of parishes, townships, &c., are clearly indicated in the book. He also ascertains, both by an examination of the book and by inquiry of the enumerator, that no house within his district has been omitted, and, if any are found to be omitted, to require that the enumerator should make the return complete; and sees that the lines for the purpose of distinguishing houses and separate occupiers have been correctly drawn, and that the entries in columns are not at variance. He looks also that the ages of persons are enumerated, and that the columns headed "Males" and "Females," are correctly filled in, so that no person's sex may be inaccurately stated. If the age of any person is left blank, the enumerator endeavours to ascertain with certainty whether such a person is above or under twenty years of age. He also sees that the column headed "Rank, Profession, or Occupation" is filled up in conformity with the rules; that the totals of houses and persons at the foot of each page have been correctly entered by the enumerators; and that the summary of totals and other necessary matters have been attended to.

The registrar then prepares a summary of the accounts of all his enumerators, showing the number of houses and persons in each enumerator's district, and also in each parish, tithing, hamlet, or other similar division. With respect to the returns from places of worship and schools, the registrar compares them with the lists previously furnished to him by the enumerators, and sees that all is correct.

After all these pains have been taken by enumerators and registrars the books, &c., are submitted to the examination of the superintendent registrars. This revision is not of such a minute character as that given by the registrars. The superintendents direct their attention to general points upon which mistakes might be likely to happen. These gentlemen are, however, requested to expedite this investigation, so that they may be able in about two months after the 7th of April to transmit all the books to the Census Office, where they will undergo a still further process of revision before the commencement of the abstracts.

By the above systematic and admirably-arranged system about the middle of June next the whole of the figures which will show the extent of the British population, the number of houses in the land, and many other particulars of our condition, will have been deposited at the Census Office, Craig's-court, Charing-cross.

#### TAKING THE CENSUS IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, which in 1851 was without any system of registration, the Census was taken through the agency of the sheriffs of counties, and the provosts and other chief magistrates of Royal and Parliamentary burghs. With one or two exceptions, the sheriffs devolved their functions upon the sheriffs substitute, who appointed a fit person—generally the parochial schoolmaster—in each parish to divide it into enumeration districts, and superintend the proceedings of the Census therein. The same course was followed by the provosts of burghs within their respective jurisdictions.

The number of parishes in Scotland—exclusive of those in Royal and Parliamentary burghs—being 887, and that of Royal and Parliamentary burghs being 123, there was consequently the number of 1010 dividers or superintendents appointed, and the number of enumeration districts formed by them in 1851 throughout Scotland was 7873.

In the islands of the British Seas dividers of parishes were in like manner appointed, and 257 enumeration districts were similarly formed.

#### THE CENSUS OF 1851, CRAIG'S-COURT, CHARING CROSS.

The enumerators, having collected the householders' schedules, and copied them fairly in the books, provided for that purpose, return the books and schedules to the registrar of the district, who, having examined them, forwards them to this office, where, under the direction of Mr. Hammick, a large number of persons proceed to make useful the vast amount of information gathered by the enumerators from all parts of the metropolis, and from every town and village of the kingdom. By means of the Post Office, &c., the books and schedules which give the conditions of our population, &c., and which weigh upwards of forty-two tons, are brought to Craig's-court.

The result of the enumeration having been obtained from the summaries forwarded with the returns by the registrars in England and Wales, and the numbers for Scotland also ascertained, a statement of the total population and the number of houses will be transmitted as soon as possible to the Secretary of State, and at once made public.

After the careful revision of the schedules and books of the enumerators it will be necessary at the Census Office to attend to the following matters. The books are to be carefully arranged, care taken that none are missing, and,

1. To see that the ages of the males were not entered in the column headed females, and vice versa—an error by which the numbers of each sex would be misstated.
2. To compare the entries in the columns headed "Relation to Head of Family" and "Condition" with the statement in other columns, to ascertain that they were not conflicting.
3. To recast, and correct when necessary, the totals of houses, and males and females, at the foot of each page.
4. To compare the summary of the book with the totals on each page, recast the summary, and see that accurate numbers were given for each parish or place, either wholly or partly returned in the book.

By this revision, which will involve the examination and totalling of nearly thirty millions of entries, is formed the groundwork of the abstract to be prepared of the numbers of the people, their occupations, birthplaces, and conditions as regards marriage, &c.

#### THE ENUMERATOR IN A GIPSY'S ENCAMPMENT.

LEADING a roaming, idle, and often lawless life, this class has for centuries past formed a small but well-known portion of the community. In spite of the advance of civilisation, notwithstanding the improvements in roads and the means of transit, the ease by which they might meet with employment in different ways, the improvements of our police, and the difficulty in the present state of society of keeping themselves isolated, the gipsies still, in a most peculiar manner, preserve their personal characteristics and remarkable language. In these camps the enumerator would be likely to be looked at with suspicion, and will probably have found his task not an easy one; for, without education, without that general know-

ledge which will enable them to understand the work in hand, and probably, in many instances, not certain of their age and other particulars, they have, very likely, aided by prejudices, thrown obstacles in the way, and given no very clear account. At the taking of the Census of 1851 some of the encampments were actually removed in the night for the purpose of evading the enumeration. Active means have, however, been taken on this occasion to obtain the number of this as well as other parts of the vagrant population. This is very necessary, as it will enable us to see, by comparing the gipsy population of this year with the Census at future dates, whether even these tribes can continue to resist the march of improvement.

On the borders, and throughout Northumberland and Durham, and in parts of Scotland, there are wanderers of the gipsy kind, who are in several ways different from those met with in the south and other parts of England. These are called "muggers," in consequence of their dealing in earthenware. They also manufacture and sell brooms and some other articles, and are of very particular respecting the rights of property.

The features of the "muggers," both male and female, are more coarse than those of the gipsies above referred to.

#### THE ENUMERATOR IN A CHARCOAL-BURNER'S HUT IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.

IN these broad forests, in a picturesque district which is but little known, the English tourist meets with singular remnants of ancient customs, quaint manners, and curious vestiges of very remote antiquity. Amongst those objects which attract the attention of the visitor to Dean Forest are the maypoles, the coracles of the fishermen, and the primitive huts in which families of the charcoal-burners live, which have been but little changed in form and construction since the days before the Roman occupation of Great Britain. To these primitive abodes, through woods stocked with deer, meeting occasionally with jovial groups of iron and coal miners, some red, some black, berring about them the marks of their peculiar employments, the enumerator has wandered, and in due time we shall meet with the result of his labours in the account of those sleeping in the forests of England on the night of April 7, 1861.

#### ONE WHO ESCAPED THE ENUMERATOR.

To many houses in Great Britain on the day and night of the 7th of April the Angel of Death has been a dismal visitor; and persons old and young, rich and poor, will appear in the Registrar-General's book of death instead of that of life. In wretched houses in London and elsewhere, in presence of the living, there will be found quietly at rest those who just by a few hours have escaped being returned in the Census of 1861; and in the rivers, canals, streams, and other situations there will be found others who, urged by madness, distress, and trouble, have taken the awful responsibility of life and death into their own hands.

#### THE ENUMERATOR AMONGST THE MOUNTAIN POPULATION OF CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

IN this pleasant spring-time, when birds are singing merrily, when buds and flowers and young grass are bursting forth, when sunshine and showers contend for mastery, and rainbows are seen in the sky, we, pent up in London, feel almost inclined to envy the enumerator the fresh, pleasant air which meets him on his extensive and picturesque route. The houses here are few and far between; the villages small; but from many a healthy and happy family in these parts will the enumerator obtain his reports.

Curious is the contrast between this district and the metropolis, or such towns as Liverpool, Manchester, or Birmingham. In the last-named towns the duties of each enumerator have been confined to but a very limited space, but in these thinly-populated counties it has taken good horses and active riders to sweep over the ground and collect the number of their hardy population.

#### A PEEP INTO THE CASUAL WARD OF A WORKHOUSE.

AMONGST the homeless population at all seasons of the year there are numbers glad to avail themselves of the shelter of those ill-arranged places which are provided in great cities for the destitute. Forced by the statements in the public press, and by the strong expressions of opinion of those who were informed of the abuses of these casual wards, improvement has followed. We believe, however, that if the enumerators of these overcrowded spaces were other than parish authorities they would agree with us that much further change is needed.

#### THE ENUMERATOR IN A METROPOLITAN POLICE COURT.

MOTLEY are the groups found by the enumerators appointed not only in the police cells of the metropolis, but also in many other places of durance throughout the country. Inside these cells are gathered singular groups. Here often the dock or other labourer, for some offence, is brought into close company with the rough and burly costermonger; near is a well-dressed youth who has been induced, in pot valiance, to charge the police, or commit some other folly; contrasting curiously with this soiled finery is a beggar in rags and dirt, and an equally neglected but sharp-witted small boy; the dissipated cabman is a prominent feature, standing close to one of our skilled mechanics, who has forgotten himself on Saturday last. Passing over others is a somewhat venerable—rather clerical—but drunken-looking person seated in muddled contemplation. Others have been here for whom bail has been taken for their appearance before the magistrate on Monday morning; their numbers must therefore be taken elsewhere; those, however, less fortunate must not be neglected, and therefore, to the best of his ability, the parties having had the advantage of a Sunday's abstinence, and come to the belief of the truth of the old lines that

A prison is a house of care,  
A place where no men thrive,  
A touchstone sure to try a friend,  
A grave to man alive,

are returned in due course by the enumerator, and will afterwards appear in the Registrar-General's Report, in the disgraceful list of those found in the prisons on the night of the 7th.

#### STROLLING SHOW-PEOPLE.—THE ENUMERATOR TAKING THE CENSUS.

IN times gone by, before zoological and botanical gardens, picture exhibitions, polytechnic institutions, cheap illustrated books on natural history, travels, experimental philosophy, and other useful aids to knowledge, had become common, the strolling population—with shows, in caravans, &c.—was greater than at present. However, in many rural districts, in quiet towns and villages, and even in parts of the metropolis, the caravan, with its gaudy pictures outside, and more modest curiosities within, is still a familiar object. To all these wandering houses, either resting for the Sunday in green lanes, in the quiet market-places of towns, or in the out-of-the-way nooks of London, the enumerator, with book under arm and pencil in pocket, has, wherever possible, paid a visit and numbered giants and giantesses, dwarfs, and human prodigies of several kinds. Seated, possibly, on the perforated chest which contains serpents of small size in comparison with those shown outside on the days of business, he has time to look round at the stuffed "alligator of the Nile," the teeth, &c., of the monster of the deep; the waxwork figure of the child

Lora with two heads; the drum and other noisy musical instruments, now quietly laid aside; the monkey, which eyes the stranger with a malicious grin; the cockatoo, which screams and chatters; the caged living animals of the rat and badger species; and many other objects which form part of the properties of such establishments.

Then, bent on business, he states the reason of his call, and is told by the genteel-mannered dwarf, "I was born at — in the year —," &c.; the fat lady also gives particulars; the age, name, &c., of the little dancing girl, with her arm round the performing dog, are also obtained; so are those of the little infant sprawling on the floor. The other members of this large family and the showman himself are all returned; and the enumerator, nothing loath, makes his way to a more pure atmosphere—remarkable, perhaps, that there are worse and less civil classes of the British community than itinerant showfolk.

#### THE DARK ARCHES OF THE ADELPHI.

OUR illustration of the Gray's Inn-lane tenement presents a scene which is appalling to the sight, and disgraceful to a great capital which can boast of so many evidences of advanced civilisation and vast wealth. The duties of the enumerators call their attention to conditions still more dismal—to those without shelter or home, hopeless, miserable wanderers in country roads, lanes, and villages, or in the streets and alleys of large cities, hiding and crouching from the sunlight and their fellow-beings, and driven by the police and parish authorities from place to place. The number of the vagrant population is considerable, and, in 1841, 52,565 vagrants were returned whose ages were not stated.

In 1851 the Registrar-General remarks "that the numbers in the criminal occupations could only be procured with any approach to accuracy by the police, who were not called in to aid this inquiry; hence some will appear under their secondary occupations, for they have often two; and the rest with the occupations unascertained are in the first line of the table 54, embracing 60,603 men and 75,353 women."

It is very important that we should have accurate particulars of the criminal and vagrant part of the community, and trust that the care which has been taken in the collection of the present Census Return will place in our hands important details in connection with this class, who, though destitute, are not criminal. Amongst those found without shelter on the night of Sunday last were boys, some of tender age, without relations or any friends to care for them; the fathers and mothers of some were dead; in other cases the mother only was dead, and the father had turned them out of doors. Ragged, dirty, and ignorant, they can find no employment, but lounge about towards the closing of the vegetable markets, gathering the refuse eagerly for food. Lads of a more daring spirit band together and take possession of some ruined and deserted house or the vaults of unfinished buildings. In one of the arches below the new roadway of Farringdon-street the police found a number of boys who had for some time been lodged there, and had stored the place with coal, provisions, and other commodities.

The Earl of Shaftesbury mentions a little boy who had for some time found a lodging inside a large garden-roller; and the managers of the ragged schools and reformatories mention many curious kinds of lodgings which have been suggested by necessity.

Doubtless amongst the outcast population a considerable portion have brought the misery upon themselves by idleness, dishonesty, and intemperance; so sad, however, are their condition that few could withhold their pity. There are in this class many who really deserve commiseration and assistance, who have not obtained admission into the casual wards of the workhouses or the refuges for the destitute; and much inquiry and careful observation convince us that places of refuge in convenient parts of the metropolis and other large towns are needed for the purpose of preventing the shame of human beings positively perishing in the streets. According to present arrangements, a person who has committed some offence against the law is better cared for than one who has been only unfortunate. Many of those who are found wandering in the streets have been sick and discharged from hospitals, and unable to pay for lodgings (these both male and female); others are girls who have come from the country to situations, and been ill-treated; or boys who have, in some fit of mischief, strayed away from home; while some few are on the brink of ruin and might possibly be saved.

The subject of our Sketch is a portion of the immense dark arches which extend below the Adelphi buildings. Some time ago we saw here tattered but picturesque groups, lighted by a dim fire, which would have formed good materials for the pencils of Salvator Rosa or Rembrandt. On Sundays large companies of young and old of both sexes used to assemble together, and gambling and other vices were practised in the dark shade with impunity, close to the bustling and well-regulated thoroughfare of the Strand. The police now more actively do their duty; nevertheless, the homeless here at times find a lodging in some of the most secret nooks.

#### THE CLASSES OF THE PEOPLE IN 1851

**CLASS I.** (71,191).—At the head of this class stands her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the rest of the Royal family; the two Houses of Parliament, the civil servants of the crown, and the chief and subordinate officers who are employed in the local government and works of counties, boroughs, unions, districts, and parishes. Of this important governing class 37,098 are in the civil service of the nation; 29,785 in offices of local government; and 3708 were in 1851 officers of the East India Government residing in Great Britain. Among the persons engaged in local government returned at the above date are 2302 magistrates, 1796 officers of local boards, 18,348 policemen, 1838 gaolers and prison officers. There are few women and boys in the first class.

**CLASS II.** (262,570)—viz., effective men, 178,773; and non-effective men, 83,797.—This class comprises those who are engaged in the defence and wars of the country. Of the above number of effective men there were 142,870 in the Army, and 35,903 in the Navy. Of the non-effective men on half-pay or pensions there were 63,305 belonging to the Army, and 20,192 to the Navy. This return was exclusive of the Indian Army and Navy.

**CLASS III.** (110,730).—This important class comprises the members of the three learned professions. Of these the numbers of the clergy—men of the Established Church were 18,587; Protestant ministers, 8521; the Roman Catholic priests, 1093; theological students and various real or pretended religious teaching-men, 1477. The lawyers, who compose the second sub-class of this division, number 18,422 persons; amongst these are 85 superior or local judges, 3111 barristers or advocates (practising and non-practising inclusive), and 13,256 are solicitors or writers to the signet.

The third sub-class consists of the medical profession, which numbers 22,383. Of these 2328 are returned as physicians, 15,163 as surgeons and apothecaries. The chief number of the best dentists have the licenses of surgeons, and are so returned, but many of the 1167 dentists are mechanicians.

The males of a sub-class of this division who supply the drugs or instruments which the medical profession use numbered as many as 16,146, of whom 15,333 are druggists, and 430 surgical instrument makers. Empirics of various kinds, worm-doctors, herb-doctors, &c., figure as a sub-class in this division to a small extent.

**CLASS IV.** (117,676) comprises the poet, the historian, the painter, the sculptor, the musician, the architect, and the natural philosopher, as well as professors and teachers of literature and science. The authors, writers, and literary men of the first sub-class numbered only 2866, and this number included men who called themselves graduates and fellows of colleges; 438 are authors, 1302 editors or





PATERFAMILIAS FILING UP THE CENSUS RETURN.



THE CENSUS ENUMERATOR IN A GRAY'S INN-LANE TENEMENT.





1. THE ENUMERATOR IN A GIPSY ENCAMPMENT. 2. THE ENUMERATOR AMONG THE CHARCOAL-BURNERS OF THE FOREST OF DEAN. 3. ONE WHO ESCAPED THE CENSUS. 4. THE ENUMERATOR TRAVERSING THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS. 5. TAKING THE CENSUS IN A WORKHOUSE CASUAL WARD. 6. THE ENUMERATOR AMONG THE SHOWMEN. 7. THE ENUMERATOR TAKING THE CENSUS IN BELGRAVIA.



writers. The artists' sub-class (2), in the wide sense comprehending all who devote themselves to the fine arts, number 8600, including, however, 4915 painters, some of whom generally call themselves artists, but are often called by others drawing-masters. Many of the 2971 architects are undoubtedly builders. In this class women are returned as authors and artists. The professors of science who form sub-class 3 are singularly few. According to the returns the number is 466. The 4th sub-class includes 34,378 men—viz., 23,488 schoolmasters, 4371 general teachers, 3149 music-masters, 1530 professors of languages, 554 professors of mathematics, and a few more.

The number of female teachers is 71,966 (class V.) On this class the Registrar-General observes that a large number of the population have been long held to have no occupation; but it requires no argument to prove that the wife, the mother, the mistress of an English family, fills offices and discharges duties of no ordinary importance, or that children are or should be occupied in filial or household duties, and in the task of education, either at home or at school.

The most important production of a country is its population; and under the institution of marriage, and the actual organisation of families, this country has a population of a much higher character than countries in which polygamy prevails, where the wife is confined at home, and where the management of all the household in all its details, and the care of providing all the necessaries, belong to the husband. The Asiatic wife in the seraglio is a slave, and the Princess are the sons of slaves. The wife in Athens was shut up in the Gynaecitis; but the Roman women presented examples of the true wife and mother (materfamilias); and, after this corruption and degeneracy, the further and more complex type was developed among the Germans or Anglo-Saxons. \* \* \* The child receives nurture, warmth, affection, admonition, and education, from a good mother, who, with the child in her arms, is, in the eyes of all European nations, surrounded by a sanctity which is only adequately expressed in the highest works of art. The fatal effects of concubinage, or of a woman sending her child to a foundling hospital, and neglecting her duties by leaving her children to the care of strangers, are well known; for under such circumstances monogamic nations inevitably fall into arrear, like the races who practise polygamy.

Formerly in this country spinning was carried on extensively as a domestic occupation; and weaving and tapestry-work were the occupations of ladies of high quality, who, after the heroic ages, might have been addressed in England and Scotland as the King addressed Penelope's attendants:—

Ye modest maids, away!  
Go with the Queen the spindle guide; or cull  
(The partners of her cares) the silver wool.—*Odyssey*, xvi.

Spinning as well as weaving is, however, now generally abandoned, but the household works and processes are still sufficiently numerous, as they include among large classes of the population the making and mending of apparel, washing, cooking, cleansing, nursing, teaching, and other offices. The importance of the duties of a wife is seen in the Anglo-Saxon labourer's cottage—in the clean house, the dry floor, the healthy children and their neat clothes, the husband's comfortable meal, and the enjoyment which, under all difficulties, she manages to shed around her; and is still more strikingly displayed in higher circles. The duties of a wife, a mother, and the mistress of a family can only be efficiently performed by unremitting attention. Accordingly, it is found that in districts where the women are much employed from home their children and parents perish in great numbers.

Women in certain branches of business at home render important services—such as the wives of farmers, of small shopkeepers, innkeepers, shoemakers, butchers, and others carrying on business of various kinds, or are employed in various ways. Thus Great Britain contained, in 1851, 3,461,524 wives, of whom 830,141, or one in four, were engaged in some extraneous occupation. There were 795,695 widows, of whom 505,938, or two in three, are referred to occupations in other classes.

Of the sons and daughters and relatives at home of the age of twenty and upwards the greater part were variously occupied, but 322,347 women and 16,236 men are returned simply as the children or near relatives of the heads of families, while a few figure as pupils or scholars. The sons at home and other near male relatives under twenty years of age, not receiving instruction at school, amounted to 1,984,665; the daughters and female relatives 2,421,969. The boys who were receiving instruction as scholars amounted to 1,404,827, and the girls to 1,341,010. These figures are not satisfactory, when we consider that the number of British children of the ages of from five to fifteen were 4,694,583.

The sixth class of the people comprises those who are principally engaged in lodging, entertaining, attending, or providing articles of dress so as to be brought into personal contact with those whom they serve. This great class comprises 2,420,173 persons, of whom 632,713 are men, and 1,787,460 are women.

The first of the three sub-classes contains, exclusive of all under twenty years of age, innkeepers, 22,777 men and 6104 women; 3057 coffee-house and eating-house keepers, 2004 men and 1053 women.

In the second sub-class are 1,038,791 domestic servants—133,626 males and 905,165 females. Of the whole number of the men 26,186 are returned as ostlers and other inn servants, 7579 are called coachmen, 16,194 grooms, and 5052 gardeners. The undertakers who find garments and graves for the dead are placed in this class, and are 1089, but the office is often associated with other occupations, such as upholsterer, cabinetmaker, and joiner.

The dress of both sexes occupies the third sub-class, and comprises:—

11,895 hairdressers and wigmakers,  
13,426 batters,  
1,510 furriers,  
135,028 tailors,  
2,534 shawl-manufacturers,  
35,423 hose (stocking) manufacturers,  
4,339 gloves (exclusive of silk glove manufacturers),  
245,052 shoemakers,  
3,819 patten and clog makers,  
2,340 umbrella, parasol, and stick makers,

among males. Of females,

3,549 are batters,  
20,538 straw hat and bonnet makers,  
7,638 bonnetmakers,  
4,793 capmakers,  
1,959 furriers,  
17,644 tailors,  
3,299 shawl-manufacturers,  
267,425 milliners or dressmakers,  
72,940 sempstresses or shirtmakers,  
12,769 staymakers,  
30,076 hose (stocking) manufacturers,  
25,343 gloves,  
31,418 shoemakers,  
1,081 rag gatherers and dealers,  
1,797 umbrella, parasol, and stick makers,  
145,337 washerwomen, manglers, and laundry-keepers.

The seventh class is less numerous. They are to be found in exchanges, markets, shops, bargaining, higgling, chaffering, dealing with and using money, or exchanging and valuing articles of commerce. This class also comprises the chief men of the great mercantile community that from Great Britain extends its operations all over the world. It also includes 34,202 house-proprietors, of whom 12,184 are males and 22,018 females, who have some affinity with land-proprietors, but who are put here as in the class to which the active of them specifically belong. In this class are 9652 merchants, 1793 bankers, 1600 stock, share, and bill brokers, 1770 ship-

agents, 2311 brokers, 6419 agents or factors, 3747 auctioneers, appraisers, and valuers, 6138 accountants, 31,986 commercial clerks, 9100 commercial travellers, 1481 salesmen, 2649 pawnbrokers, 13,328 shopkeepers (branch undefined), 4606 general dealers, hucksters, and costermongers, 16,332 hawkers and pedlars, and 1550 marine-store dealers. This class does not include such shopkeepers as grocers or tallow-chandlers, who are returned as dealing in particular descriptions of articles.

The eighth class consists of 285,686 men and 100,345 boys, who are engaged in the conveyance of men, animals, goods of various descriptions, and messages, from place to place.

To twist and weave cotton-wool into calico is one service, to carry the cotton-wool to Manchester, and from and to the consumer, is another service, which, though it merely effects a change of place, is as great and useful, and therefore as valuable, as the other, by which a change of texture is effected. Of this class there are—

26,043 men connected with carrying on railways,  
79,540 ditto on roads,  
34,925 ditto on canals,  
101,191 on the seas and rivers of Great Britain,  
12,304 are warehousemen and storekeepers,  
31,260 are messengers and porters,  
66,382 of the youths (under 20 years of age) are messengers, porters, and errand boys.

The above groups of men comprise:—

4,165 toll-collectors on roads,  
49,121 carmen, carriers, carters, draymen,  
2,166 coach and cab owners,  
1,228 livery and stable keepers,  
16,260 coachmen, guards, postboys,  
2,960 cabmen,  
2,951 omnibus owners and conductors,  
2,707 in the canal and inland navigation service,  
30,637 boat and barge men.

Of the carriers on the seas and rivers—

1,974 are shipowners,  
76,485 are seamen in the merchant service,  
2,818 pilots,  
16,904 in the harbour and dock service, or dock labourers,  
1,057 are wharfingers,  
2,233 bargemen. There are besides warehousewomen, errand-girls, &c.

The ninth class is one of the largest, and numbers 2,390,568 persons, of whom 1,806,547 are males and 584,021 are females. In this class we have farmers' sons, brothers, nephews, residing with the farmers, who work in some way on the farm, and farmers' daughters at home—19,989 men and 14,638 women—land proprietors, professional farmers and graziers, farm bailiffs, agents, factors, shepherds, outdoor labourers, indoor farm labourers, land surveyors, &c. Farms are often held by widows, and 27,986 women are called farmers. It is the practice in some counties for women to work in the fields, and 70,899 women and girls are outdoor agricultural labourers. The woods occupy 10,070 men, of whom 9832 are returned under "Woodmen." Of women only 18 are returned in this sub-class.

Small gardens are cultivated by labourers, farmers, and others. In addition to the 5052 gardeners who are domestic servants, 70,544 men and 7918 boys are especially called gardeners, and 2280 men and 356 boys nurserymen. 2484 women and girls are also returned as gardeners.

The tenth class comprises 100,262 persons, of whom 85,528 are men, and 12,454 youths under twenty years of age, who are especially employed about animals. Amongst these may be mentioned 1323 horse-dealers, 1163 horsebreakers, 24,610 jockeys, grooms, and horse-keepers, and 5979 farriers or veterinary surgeons. There are numbered 238 huntsmen and breakers-in, 117 dogbreakers and dealers. 5340 men are cattle or sheep dealers or salesmen, 2852 are drovers, 959 merchants in pigs, and 9221 gamekeepers. There are also rabbitcatchers, birdcatchers, keepers of animals of various kinds, and the officers of menageries. There are the ratcatchers, the molecatchers, and in all 2072 men whose lives are expended in hunting and destroying obnoxious animals. 31,679 fishermen and 5613 boys procure valuable food from the rivers and seas; fisherwomen and girls number 1002. On the tenth class the Registrar-General remarks that it is altogether a peculiar race of men—silent, circumspect, prompt, agile, dexterous, enduring, danger-defying men generally but modified variously by the classes of animals which occupy them. They contain the representatives of the hunting tribes of old, when wild animals abounded and men lived on the produce of the chase. What dignity Hercules has lost in his followers, Ceres, we may hope, has gained, in conformity with the poet's prayer:—

Fertilis frugum pecorisque titulus  
Spicea donet cererem coronâ.

The eleventh class consists of 763,336 persons—624,503 men, 121,928 boys, and only 11,617 women, and 5288 girls. They are engaged in the higher class of mechanical and chemical arts; and are intimately connected with artists and men of science, from whom they frequently, either directly or indirectly, derive materials, direction, or inspiration. This portion of the British people are divided into as many as seventeen sub-classes: amongst the most important of these there are 31,034 men, 10,390 boys, 3655 women, and 1909 girls employed in the production of books. The publishers and booksellers constitute 6429 of the men, the bookbinders 5243, the printers 18,242 men.

The theatres in which dramatic performances are played employ managers, agents, officers, servants, actors, dancers, and others. The actors in 1851 numbered 1285 men and 113 boys; the actresses, 643; besides 138 danseuses (the higher order of actors belong to class 4). Sub-class 3 consists of 10,772 males and 899 females, and 4803 men, 949 youths, and 532 females, who are employed in playing on musical instruments, 404 organ-builders, and 3022 musical instrument-makers. The fourth sub-class consists of 10,060 males and 428 females who are employed on pictures and engravings: 4388 men are engravers, 782 copperplate-printers, 1366 lithographers and lithographic printers. In the sub-class 5, which is occupied in carving and making figures, 1002 are woodcarvers; 427 men and 20 youths, 1541 women and 1452 girls, are artificial flower-makers. The sixth sub-class are engaged in shows or games, or in making instruments or apparatus: the number is 2311 men and 841 women. There are exhibition-keepers, conjurers, ventriloquists, equestrians, pedestrians, billiard-table keepers and markers, shooting-gallery keepers, racecourse officers, cricket-ball makers, archery-goods makers, and fishing-tackle makers. 1260 men and 373 youths, 710 women and 166 girls, are engaged in making and dealing in toys. Amongst the men of the seventh sub-class are 1757 pattern designers, 2682 civil engineers, 470 draughtsmen. Upon medals and dies are 372 men, who are mouldmakers, die engravers and sinkers. On watches and philosophical instruments there are employed 15,338 men, besides 3440 youths and 471 women and girls. The makers of carriages comprise 16,431 coachmakers; the saddlers and harness-makers are 16,890; the manufacturers of arms are 5945 men and 1820 youths, as gunsmiths, armourers, swordcutters, and bayonet-makers. 54,819 males, or 44,563 men and 10,256 youths, are employed in making machines and iron tools of various kinds; and 39,306 men, besides 8744 youths, are engine and machine makers. 3435 are toolmakers.

Houses—the fashion and good construction of which so singularly distinguish civilised men—employ 389,147 men and 66,729 youths, or nearly half a million of men and youths, which is seven per cent of the 5,458,815 men of the age of twenty and upwards. In addition to the many artificers in the Government dockyards, 25,905 men and 5987 youths are employed in building ships, boats, and barges.

The three subsequent classes (12, 13, and 14) comprise those only who work chiefly or exclusively in matters that are derived from one only of the three kingdoms of nature; and in the preceding class 11

they comprise all that can be properly described as persons who are engaged in trades, mechanical arts, handicrafts, and manufactures, including mining—615,961 youths and 2,250,369 men—550,759 women, and 299,328 girls under twenty—or, collectively, more than 3,700,000 persons, who work in those important branches of British industry.

The twelfth class work and deal in matters that are derived from the animal kingdom. 84,526 men, 16,560 youths, with 38,904 women and girls, are employed in preparing and distributing animal food.

10,204 men and 4380 women are cowkeepers and milksellers; 3104 men are cheesemongers; 53,617 men and 1716 women are butchers, besides 12,295 boys; 6865 men and 1680 women are provision dealers and curers; 1879 men are poultryers and game-dealers; 6991 men and 2219 women are fishmongers. The grease, intestines, bones, horns, ivory, and whalebones of various animals are converted to a thousand useful purposes by 10,344 men and 2255 youths: these are soapboilers, tallow-melters, catgut-makers, goldbeaters'skin makers, manure-manufacturers, wax-refiners, gluemakers; bone gatherers, workers, boilers, and calciners; hornworkers, tortoiseshell-workers, whale-bone-merchants, and sponge-dealers. In hides and skins 23,617 men and 4007 youths work. Hair and fur occupy more than 12,000 persons. On wool, after it has been taken from the sheep, 295,276 persons are employed. On the silk imported there work 41,520 men, 53,629 women, 15,357 youths, and 30,430 girls—in all 140,936.

The thirteenth class comprises 1,375,014 persons who work and deal in matters that are derived from the vegetable kingdom, and supply a large proportion of the food, stimulants, and raiment of mankind. Of this class are corn merchants and dealers, flour dealers and factors. In the production of and sale of drinks and stimulants there are employed 142,918 men, 55,437 women, 18,670 youths, and 1313 girls—in all, 218,338 persons. In this class are French polishers, timber-merchants, corkcutters, sawyers, and hoopmakers. The making of bobbins employs 963 men: 14,854 men, 5626 youths, 15,871 women, and 13,362 girls work in cane, rush, and straw. On hemp, flax, and cotton collectively, 782,213 persons are employed. The lace manufacture is carried on partly by machinery and partly by hand: in this work 5705 men, 3822 youths, 33,210 women, and 20,870 girls are engaged. 1257 men are paper-stainers, and a considerable number are employed in making pill-boxes, paper boxes, bags, envelopes, &c. 946,201 persons work in minerals and metals. Of this number, 265,198 work in coal; those engaged in working precious stones are a small body, numbering only 84 males, and 77 of these are men and youths. The copper-miners are 18,468; tin-miners, 12,912; and lead-miners, 16,681 men. The workers in brass and other mixed metals form a strong army of 46,076 persons. The workers in iron and steel are 327,483. Of these, the blacksmiths number 90,324 men and 21,860 youths. The manufacture of nails employs 13,999 men, 4549 youths and boys, 6610 women, and 3375 girls. The anchor-smiths and chain-smiths are 3761; the boiler-makers, 7454; the ironmongers are about 8701 persons. 577 men are stated to be employed in making handcuffs and bits. 506 men were engaged in manufacturing curbs, chains, stirrups, spurs, stoves, scuttles, fireirons, fenders, griddles, frying-pans, iron bedsteads, fireproof boxes, tanks, skewers, bolts, &c. The blade forgers and makers number 1579 men; cutlers, 6433; knife-makers, 1152; forkmakers, 433. In the manufacture of needles 4727 persons are employed—viz., 1896 men, 880 youths, 1215 women, 736 girls; besides 116 youths, 115 women and girls, and 183 men are makers of fishhooks; 894 men make scissors, 250 men awls and bodkins, 777 razors; skates and harpoons have also their especial makers.

The fifteenth class comprises a great number of men of the age of twenty and upwards, of whom 312,669 are returned indefinitely as labourers, who undoubtedly include many agricultural labourers, many road labourers, many bricklayers' labourers, and also many who are ready to work in any of the mechanical employments. The class properly includes all the persons who have no fixed, definite employment, but are, like the accensi of the Roman legions, ready to take the place of any man that falls out of the ranks in any of the lines of labour: with this exception, the number of people that have no occupation in Great Britain is surprisingly small. The offices of a public and private nation, and the legitimate duties of the classes that possess the property realised, and that live on rents, annuities, and dividends, are much more numerous in England than in other countries where the people take a less active share in the government, in the local administration, or the management of public institutions and societies of various kinds.

Of persons of rank and property who are not returned for any office or occupation 10,604 are returned as gentlemen, or men of independent means; and 153,318 are gentlewomen. 23,032 men and 121,222 were, in 1851, annuitants. These numbers are exclusive of persons under the age of twenty.

Of the occupations of 157,402 persons—viz., 39,444 men, 84,412 women, 17,879 youths, and 15,667 girls, under the age of twenty—there is no further information than that they are chiefly supported by members of the community—as pensioners, as dependent relatives, as almspersons, as paupers, as lunatics, as prisoners, while others are vagrants in barns and tents.

The figures above show some of the peculiarities of the British population, gleaned from the Registrar-General's Report of 1851. We look anxiously forward to that of the present Census for the purpose of comparison. It will, however, notwithstanding the active exertions made at the Census Office, be several months before it will be in the hands of the public.

#### THE BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE.

In connection with this peculiarity of our population we must refer to the figures of the Census Report of 1851. At this time the population of Great Britain and the Islands of the British Sea is set down at 21,121,967; and if the soldiers and seamen abroad, of the Army, Royal Navy, and Merchant service, are excluded, 20,959,477 inhabitants remain, whose birthplaces are determined. Amongst this number it is found that

17,234,490 were born in England and Wales.  
2,744,360 were born in Scotland.  
122,808 were born in Ireland.  
41,316 were born in the British Colonies, and  
72,637 were born abroad.

In 1841 the number of persons in England born in Scotland was 103,238; in 1851 the numbers had increased to 130,087; in 1841 the number of persons in Great Britain who were born in Ireland was 419,256; and in 1851 the number had very largely increased, being 733,866. In 1841 the number of English in Scotland was 18,562 males and 19,234 females.

Besides the migration exclusively to and from England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Islands of the British Seas, and the emigration to the colonies and foreign parts, there is a constant migration from house to house, parish to parish, town to town, and county to county. A certain number of the people are born, live, and die under the same roof; others migrate from the home in the detached house to the village or the town, the country town, the manufacturing town, to London. As there is scarcely a country town or parish in which this movement of migration has not been observed, so there are few instances in which the influx and efflux of the inhabitants has been equal. Thus, in Cumberland 162,115 persons were enumerated who were born in the county, and 33,377 persons who were born elsewhere; whilst it had sent out 39,680 natives of the county into other parts of England and Wales, where they were enumerated, for 201,795 of the population of England and Wales were born in Cumberland, which has a population of 195,492. Again, 1,653,296 of the people of England and Wales were born in Lancashire,



while 2,031,236 people inhabit the county (proper); consequently, the population of Lancashire exceeds by 378,030 the number of persons in England and Wales who were born in that county: 491,720 of the inhabitants of Devon were born in the county, and 112,799, who were born in Devon, were enumerated among the inhabitants of other counties—so 81 per cent of the people born in the county of Devon were found resident in that county, and 19 per cent in other parts of England and Wales; and, generally, of the 17,165,656 persons born in England and Wales, 13,691,914, or 80 per cent, were enumerated in the registration of their birth. London and the manufacturing and mining districts receive large numbers of these people—for London contains 673,916; Lancashire, 378,030; Durham, 65,024; Warwickshire, 50,335; Cheshire, 43,753; Monmouthshire, 38,138; and Staffordshire, 319,128 persons more than the numbers born within their limits.

In glancing at the condition of London, it may be remarked that a large proportion of the most distinguished of the intellectual part of the population are from the provinces—take, for instance, the members of the Royal Academy, the Institutions of Civil Engineers and Architects, the editors and managers of newspapers and other periodical publications, the directors of large manufacturing and other establishments, the Aldermen of the City, the magistrates, and others filling important functions. It may be noted that a very large proportion of these persons have not been born in the metropolis. Nor is this so much to be wondered at when we consider the facilities which exist in most country towns for the mutual instruction of youth—the chances of those who are following similar pursuits meeting together, and the desire for advancement which causes so many young men to adventure to London. The following figures clearly show to what a considerable extent the population of the metropolis is assisted by recruits from the country:—

Of the persons of twenty years of age and upwards in 1851, 645,000 were born in London, 588,000 were born in other parts of England, 14,000 in Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, 1600 in the islands of the British Seas, 89,000 in Ireland, 7000 in the British colonies, and 24,000 in foreign parts. Of those of twenty years of age and upwards who have come from the English counties to London there were at the above date, from Middlesex, 514,000; Surrey, 149,000; Kent, 89,000; or, the three counties on which London stands, 752,000; Sussex, 23,000; Hants, 29,000; Berks, 20,000; Herts, 20,000; Bucks, 15,000; Oxford, 14,000; Northampton, 9000; Hunts, 3000; Bedford, 7000; Cambridge, 9000; Essex, which adjoins London, 48,000; Suffolk, 28,000; Norfolk, 28,000; Wilts, 18,000; Dorset, 9000; Devon, 32,000; Cornwall, 8000; Somerset, 28,000; Gloucester, 19,000; Warwick, 13,000; Leicester, 5000; Rutland, 1000; Lincoln, 9000; Notts, 5000; Derby, 4000; Cheshire, 3000; Lancashire, 11,000; York, 21,000; Durham, 5000; Northumberland, 6000; Cumberland, 2500; Westmorland, 1000; Monmouth, 1600.

Only 645,000 men and women would be left in London if the 750,000 recruits marched back to their homes.

30,401 of the inhabitants of London, of all ages, were born in Scotland; 2211 in the islands of the British Seas; 108,548 in Ireland; 11,136 in the British colonies—namely, 710 in Gibraltar, 347 in Malta and the Ionian Islands, 4095 in the East Indies, 111 in Ceylon, 104 in the Mauritius, and 24 in other Asiatic colonies; 52 in the Cape of Good Hope and on the coast of Africa, 1816 in Canada, 2803 in the West Indies, 452 in Australia, and 33 in New Zealand.

Of the 29,342 persons in London who were born in foreign States—

10,237 were born in Germany, of whom 671 are British subjects	335 from Sweden
7217 were born in France, of whom 1334 are British subjects	1169 " Russia
733 were Belgians	7 " Persia
1930 from Holland	78 " China
835 " Switzerland	10 " Arabia
564 " Spain	62 " Egypt
376 " Portugal	177 " Greece
1604 " Italy	139 " Turkey
292 " Denmark	1054 " the United States
322 " Norway	30 " Mexico
	45 " Brazil.

The capital and great towns of the kingdom are increasing with extraordinary rapidity, owing to the improved facility of communication and other causes. Between eighty and ninety thousand children are now born in London annually. About 246 young lives are added to the population every day, and each hour over ten infants are born in the British metropolis. "Hitherto," says the Registrar-General, "the population has migrated from the high or the comparatively healthy ground of the country to the cities and seaport towns in which few families have lived for two generations. But it is evident that henceforward the great cities will not be like camps, or the fields on which the people of other places exercise their energies and industry, but the birthplaces of a large part of the British race." We sincerely wish that the hope of the Registrar-General that by the agency of the railways by which the working classes can be conveyed, at regular hours, at a small expense, to and from London, may lead the people to suburban places, and that the crowded room or the house of many families will never be the birthplace of any considerable portion of the British population. We fear, however, that it will require a long time to set aside old fashions and long-established prejudices, and we hope that every effort will be made in the metropolis and large towns to improve the dwellings and sanitary conditions of those neighbourhoods which are occupied by the industrious classes.

### THE AGES OF PEOPLE.

SHAKESPEARE has divided the life of man into seven stages, and with picturesque and poetical effect describes the rise and decline of the human race. Physiologists, however, divide human life into four periods—the embryonic, immature, reproductive, and sterile ages—the first terminating at birth, the second at the age of fifteen, the third at forty-five, and the last at one hundred and upwards.

Individual life is most insecure in infancy and old age. At the age of fifteen—before the period when the growth of the body is most rapid, before the age of its great strength, and before the age of its greatest intellectual power—it is least assailable by death. The chance of living through a given year increases from birth to the age of 14 or 15; it decreases to the age of 55-8 at a slightly accelerating rate, after which the vitality declines at a much more rapid rate.

Seven, which numbered the notes of music, the metals, and the planets for the Greek philosophers, was supposed by them to measure the critical intervals of human life. The "seven ages" of Hippocrates, which according to one account terminated at the years 7, 14, 28, 35, 42, 56, 70, or more, were extended by Solon to the ten equal septenaries, ending in the years 7, 14, 21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56, 63, 70, or the last to which life extended; and another philosopher added the two periods up to 84 years—the fulness of life, beyond which he would no more reckon than would the charioteer the ground that he ran beyond the goal. Some of these septenary years coincide with striking epochs of life, and have evidently suggested our legal term of maturity and some other popular divisions of human life. Varro divided life into five equal ages, terminating at the ages of 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, or more.

The popular English divisions of life are expressed in our language by several characteristic words—such as babe, suckling, infant, child, boy, girl, lad, lass, youth, maiden; and young, middle-aged, old man, woman.

In 1851 there were in Great Britain—

Babes and Sucklings (under 1 year)	578,743
Infants ... 1 to 5 years	2,166,456
Children ... 5 to 10 years	2,456,066
Boys ... 10 to 15 years	1,141,983

Girls ... 10 to 15 years	1,114,882
Youths ... 15 to 20 years	1,051,630
Maidens ... 15 to 20 years	1,048,404
Young Men ... 20 to 30 years	1,830,588
Young Women ... 20 to 30 years	1,939,906
Men of Middle Age ... 30 to 50 years	2,376,904
Women of middle age ... 30 to 50 years	2,482,382

At the above date there were in Great Britain 596,030 persons who had passed the barrier of "threescore years and ten," and more than 129,000 who had passed the psalmist's limit of "four-score years," and 100,000 the years which the last Plato's climacteric square numbers expressed (9 times 9—81); nearly 10,000 (9847) had lived 90 years and more. A band of 2038 aged pilgrims have been wandering 95 years and more on the unended journey; and 319 only said that they had witnessed more than a hundred revolutions of the seasons.

The extreme ages of Old Parr and Henry Jenkins have caused much discussion. The evidence is, however, in favour of the idea that they lived to the great ages stated. In the days in which these men flourished the registration of births and deaths had not been thought of, except in the imperfect parish books. In times to come we shall be able to prove with certainty all particulars connected with extreme age.

Lord Bacon, in his "History of Life and Death," quotes as a fact unquestioned that a few years before he wrote a morris-dance was performed in Hertfordshire, at the May games, by eight men whose ages in the aggregate amounted to 800 years.

Several interesting documents on this subject are printed in "The Philosophical Transactions;" and Fuller, in his "Worthies," gives the following account of Old Parr:—

Thomas Parre, son of John Parre, born at Alberbury, in the parish of Winnington, in this county (Shropshire), lived to be one hundred and fifty years of age, verifying his anagram:

Thomas Parre,  
Most rare hap.

He was born in the reign of King Edward IV., 1483; and two months before his death was brought up by Thomas, Earl of Arundel (a great lover of antiquities of all kinds), to Westminster. He slept away most of his time, and is thus characterised by an eyewitness of him:—

From head to heel his body had all over  
A quickset, thickest, natural hairy cover.

Change of air and diet (better in itself, but worse for him), with the trouble of many visitors (or spectators, rather), are conceived to have accelerated his death, which happened at Westminster, Nov. 15, 1634. He was buried in the Abbey Church, all present at his burial doing homage to our aged "Thomas de Temporibus."

Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, examined the body of Parr in 1639, and left an account of his "anatomy" in Latin, which was published by Dr. John Betsin his work "De Ortus Sanguinis." An abstract of this paper is printed in English in the third volume of "The Philosophical Transactions."

The following notes from the original paper are abridged by Harvey:—

Thomas Parr, a Shropshireman, of the village of Winnington, died the 14th of November, 1635. He had completed his 152nd year and 9 months. He had measured out the lives of nine Princes, and the tenth year of the present most happy reign. His body was dissected by order of the King. Of the fleshy habit of body, hairy chest, black hairs on the outer arm, thighs without hair and smooth. He married a widow in his 120th year, who gave an account of him, which is published in "The Philosophical Transactions."

His chest was broad and ample; his lungs, not spongy, were bound to his ribs, especially on the right side, by fibrous adhesions. They were distended with much blood, as is usual in peripneumonia; so that, before the blood was withdrawn, they seemed somewhat black—whence also I observed a lividness in the face, and a little before death, orthopnea. Hence it was that long after death heat remained in his armpits and chest, with the other symptoms that are common to persons who die of suffocation.

We decided that he died of suffocation, and from difficulty of breathing; but, the blood being afterwards expressed and washed from the lungs, they seemed of a very white and almost milky parenchyma.

His heart was large, and thick, and fibrous, with much fat about its circumference and walls. The blood in the heart was blackish.

The cartilages were not bony, but flexible and soft. His intestines were round, fleshy, strong, as also his stomach. The small intestines seemed muscular, with certain incisions like rings, whence it happened that he fed frequently on some kind of esculent day or night, observing no rules or time of eating. He was content with rancid cheese and all milky substances, coarse bread, and that hard; thin drink, frequently sourish buttermilk. So sparingly and hardy in his poor larder, without anxious cares, he prolonged his life. Not long before his death he ate about midnight.

Harvey adds:—"His death must be referred to change of air, in which necessary of life this city is exceedingly deficient, owing to the immense concourse of men, beasts of burden, to sewers and other uncleanliness, and to the pollution arising from the smoke of sulphurous coal, whence the air is always heavy, especially in autumn, to a man coming from the sunny and salubrious plains of Salop—particularly an old weak man."

Luxurious living was another cause. His brain was large, very firm and solid. He had been blind for twenty years, but he heard well, replied promptly to questions, and walked lightly between two crutches. His memory was impaired, so that he remembered nothing distinctly of things he had done in his youth, nor of public transactions, kings or eminent men, or the wars or disturbances of his youth, or of manners or men, or the price of commodities. He remembered only things he had done in his latest years. Up to his hundred and thirtieth year he had been employed in rustic labour, even thrashing of corn.

Henry Jenkins, who attained the age of one hundred and sixty-nine years, was possessed of a better memory and more intelligence than Old Parr. In a letter printed in "The Philosophical Transactions," Ann Savile says:—"It was told her that he had sworn as witness at York to one hundred and twenty years, which the Judge reproving him for, he said he was butler at that time to Lord Conyers. His name (it was reported) was found in an old register of Lord Conyers' servants. One day, being in my sister's old kitchen, Henry Jenkins came in to beg. I told him he was an old man, who must suddenly expect to give an account to God, and desired him to tell me truly how old he was. He paused a little, and then said to the best of his remembrance he was about 162 or 163. He said that he remembered Henry VIII., also Flodden Field. I asked whether the King was there. He said no, he was in France, and the Earl of Surrey was General. He believed he was about ten or twelve at that time; for, says he, 'I was sent to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows, but they sent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them.' I looked in an old chronicle that was in the house and did find that Flodden Field was 152 years before. I found by the book that bows and arrows were then in use, and that the Earl he named was then General, and that Henry VIII. was then at Tournay.

"Henry Jenkins was a poor man—could neither read nor write. There were also four or five in the same parish that were reputed all of them to be 100 years old or within two or three years of it, and they all said he was an elderly man ever since they knew him, for he was born in another parish, and before any register was in the churches. He told me he was butler to the Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountain Abbey very well, who used to drink a glass of wine with his Lord heartily; and that the dissolution of the monasteries he well remembered.

"Henry Jenkins died 8th Dec., 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale; Flodden was fought 9th Sept., 1513, and he was twelve at that time. In the last century of his life he was a fisherman, and used to wade in the stream; diet coarse and sour. Latterly he begged up and down. He hath sworn in Chancery and other Courts to above 140 years' memory. Went on foot after to York Assizes, and swam in the rivers after he was 100 years of age."

These are the most remarkable instances of extreme longevity of which we have any record in this country; and it cannot be doubted that a considerable portion of those who have stated that they have lived a century are correct in that particular. It may, therefore, be considered that a century is the circuit of time in which human life goes through all the phases of its evolutions.

Every year from birth exhibits some appreciable change, and any subdivision of age is necessarily arbitrary to some extent; but the century of life may be, for some purposes, conveniently subdivided, as it was by Wargentin in the first Swedish Census, into twenty periods of five years; twenty lustres; for others into ten decennials; and for others into five biennials—each of twenty years. This latter division of five ages has been largely used in the Registrar-General's Reports.

\* The stone which covers the grave of this ancient will be found not far distant from that of Campbell the poet in Poets' Corner.

The first age—covering the first twelve years of life—extends over childhood, boyhood, and youth. It is the age of growth; and it is the age of learning for the latter number—in the beginning, on the mother's arms; in the middle of the period, at school; in the end, at the workshop, where, in succession, the manners, language, knowledge, and skill—the traditional and hereditary acquisitions of mankind—are transmitted to the new generation.

The second age, or biennial (twenty to forty), of which thirty years is the central point, embraces the period of early manhood. Growth is completed; weight, station, and stature are at their maximum. It is the athletic, poetic, and inventive age—the prime of life. It is the soldier's age. The apprentice becomes the journeyman, who attains, at the end, the highest mechanical skill, and earns the highest wages. Marriage is contracted, and the man hears the name of father from the lips of his children.

In bad natures, and in unfavourable circumstances, it is the age of crime, of passion; of madness, which breaks out in its wildest form; as well as of wasting maladies.

In the biennial (forty to sixty), of which the middle point is fifty years, we see men in the highest professions first attain eminence. The capital which has been expended on their education returns rapidly; their established character gives them the confidence of their fellow-men; experience and practice enable them to deal as proficiently with the great interests and questions of the world. They see their children enter life. The edifices of which the foundations were laid before spring up around them. The prudent, tried, skilful, inventive man now often becomes in England a master, and controls establishments in which he was once the clerk, the workman, or the apprentice boy. It may justly be called the intellectual age, the legislative, the judicial age. The statesman speaks, and his voice reverberates over an attentive nation. But the passions and labours of life wear deep furrows: the health of the workman is shaken in great cities, and he falls before their pestilences. The heart, the brain, and often the body, are overwrought; diseases acquire force, and the man easily falls their victim.

The fourth biennial (sixty to eighty), of which the year seventy is the centre, may be considered the laureate age of a complete life. The veteran retires from the camp, the workman from the workshop, the labourer from the field, where they have done their duty. The age of strength is over; but, as civilisation advances, men are not now cast aside, but enter upon the legitimate rewards and honours of their accumulated services. The merchant has acquired riches; the manufacturer has given his name to a lasting house of business; the proprietor's improvements are visible in his lands and houses; the physician, the judge, and the bishop discharge the highest functions of their respective professions; the fruits of the present statesman's wise measures, ripened under opposition, are now gathered in by a grateful people. Integrity and wisdom in counsel are sealed by experience, and receive the recognition which envy can no longer gainsay; the father, as well in humble as in high life, who has wisely ruled his house receives the homage of his sons at the head of new families; the devoted mother is called by her children blessed; and upon the Sovereign who has trod the paths of duty, righteousness, and greatness among a few people, undying glory rests.

The fifth age (from eighty to one hundred). If the vitality rapidly decreases in the fourth age, the strength fails, the senses grow dull, the mind itself decays in the fifth biennial; and then the colours fade away; the forms of men are indistinctly seen in the dim twilight; the voices of men are heard, but like the inarticulate murmurs of the sea; the sense of being, and the memories themselves of well-spent years, are at last obliterated. The lamp of life is not broken, but is softly burnt out: *Ita sensim sine sensu atque senescent, nec subito frangitur, sed diuturnitate extinguitur.*

The last age of life is the period of repose after the labours, struggles, achievements, and glories of manhood are over. The grand climacteric age—the year of abdications—differs in every individual, as the human structure varies infinitely; but, by the nature of things, it should precede by many years the hour of dissolution; for if it is grateful to a nation to visit the places in which great men have lived, to gaze on their monuments, and to follow their cars in pageants and processions to the tomb, it is still more grateful to know that they are in the midst of us, and to view sometimes the lineaments that are still more intimately associated with their immortality.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

#### THE DOUBLING OF THE POPULATION.

The interest of money, indicating the annual increase of wealth, is the produce of property, and bears a rather close analogy to the increase of the means of subsistence. At 3 per cent per annum compound interest the value of capital is doubled in twenty-four years; and a population increasing at three per cent—which is near the natural rate—doubles in the same time; while actually the British population has increased at the rate of 1.329 per cent annually for the fifty years 1801-51, and had doubled in fifty-three years.

#### THE INCREASE OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following table shows to what a remarkable extent the population of Great Britain has progressively increased:—

	Estimated Population of Great Britain and the Islands of the British Seas.	Increase of Population in the Century.
1651 .. ..	6,378,000 .. ..	—
1751 .. ..	7,392,000 .. ..	1,014,000
1851 .. ..	21,185,000 .. ..	13,793,000

#### DISTRIBUTION OF BACHELORS OVER ENGLISH COUNTIES.

The proportion of bachelors in 100 men of the age of twenty and upwards is below 25 in the three midland counties of Bedford (22.9, which is the lowest), Buckingham, and Huntingdon. It is 25 and under 30 in Northampton, Cambridge, and Hertford; in all the eastern counties—Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex; in all the south-western counties—Wilts, Somerset, Dorset, Cornwall, Devon, and in Warwick.

#### COMPARISON OF THE EXTENT OF THE POPULATION OF HOUSES IN LONDON AND PARIS.

The department of the Seine in 1835-6 contained 50,467 houses, and 1,106,891 persons, or 22 persons to a house, so that there must be four or five families in Paris to a house; whilst London, in 1851, contained 2,362,236 persons, 533,580 occupiers in 305,933 houses, and consequently nearly 8 persons to a house.

At the taking of the present Census houses of eight or nine rooms were found to be occupied by the same number of families. This arrangement of the dwellings of the poorer and industrious classes is a source of evil. This overcrowding is, however, fortunately not general throughout the nation, for in a certain number of English towns fifteen, twenty, and twenty-four families are in ten houses on an average; but these cases are exceptional, and the general rule is that each family in England has a house.

#### HOW TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF THE PEOPLE.

The number of the people of Great Britain will at the present time be found not much less than 30,000,000. It is difficult to form any just conception of these large numbers, for men are rarely seen in large masses, and when seen their numbers are seldom known. It is only by collecting the units into masses, and these masses into other masses, and thus ascending progressively to a unit comprehending all others, that the mind attains any adequate notion of such a multitude as a million of men. Thus from a file of ten persons which the eye takes in at one view the mind readily conceives ten such groups, or a hundred; and again ascending to ten hundred





EARLY MORNING.—THE ENUMERATOR TAKING THE CENSUS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.

or a thousand, to ten thousand or a myriad, to ten myriads or a hundred thousand, and to ten hundred thousand or a million, arrives at a conception of the vastness of the population of Great Britain. Another way of arriving at this conception is by considering the numbers in relation to space—as, 4840 persons might stand without crowding on the 4840 square yards, or an acre, and 3,097,600 would cover a square mile (equal to 640 acres).

THE EFFECT OF THE AGE OF MARRIAGE ON THE NUMBERS OF THE PEOPLE.

The proportion of children to a marriage, and consequently the

population, are regulated 'not so much, or so immediately, by the numbers of the people who marry as by the age at which marriage is contracted. The mothers and fathers of nearly half the children now born are under thirty years of age; and if all the women who attain the age of thirty should marry, and none should marry before that age is attained, the births would decline to about two-thirds; and if the marriage age were postponed to the age of thirty-eight the births would fall to one-third of their present number, so the population would rapidly decline, firstly, because the number of births to each generation would grow less; and, secondly, because, as the interval between the births of successive generations would

increase, and the duration of life by hypothesis remain the same the numbers living contemporaneously—or, in other words, the population—would be further diminished. The age at which first marriages take place necessarily varies according to circumstances in different populations, and in different classes of the same population—in the eldest and youngest sons of noble families, among skilled artisans and labourers.

The twenty-sixth year is the mean age at which men marry, and the twenty-fifth year the mean age at which women marry, in England and Wales. Half the husbands and wives are married at the age of twenty-one and under twenty-five.



TAKING THE CENSUS IN THE DARK ARCHES OF THE ADELPHI